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LARGER NAVY BILL HAS LITTLE CHANCE OF PASSING HOUSE

Republican Leader Forecasts Rejection of Entire Measure if Senators Ignore Economy—One Increase Is Acceptable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Republican and Democratic leaders in the House are preparing for a pitched battle to defeat the \$38,000,000 increase in the naval appropriation bill as it passed the Senate.

"It is my opinion that the entire membership of the House believes the naval bill as passed by the House was abundantly liberal for the maintenance of our own naval establishment in first class fighting trim," Frank W. Mondell, representative from Wyoming, the Republican leader, declared last night.

Mr. Mondell unhesitatingly forecast the rejection of the entire naval bill if the Senate conferees ignored the demand for economy. He declared also that the House, for its part, would accept only one Senate increase, that provided for airplane production which had not been adequately provided for in the original bill.

In view of the fact that the Senate adopted the Borth disarmament amendment by a unanimous vote, the Republican leader asserted, the House is in favor of retaining some such agreement in the bill, provided it is broadened so as to include the reduction of armaments generally.

It is this proposal of the Republican leader that is stiffening the back of Senate opposition to any change in the Borth amendment, for fear it would impair its effectiveness.

Mr. Harding Consulted

Mr. Mondell said he has discussed the situation frankly with the President and indicated that Mr. Harding had regarded the proposal with favor.

The Republican leader also admitted he had discussed with the President the proposal of sending out "feelers" to the allied powers on the subject of disarmament, a step already taken by the State Department.

Several methods of dealing with the disarmament question have been proposed by leaders in the House. One proposal which is meeting with ready favor is to have it considered by the Foreign Affairs Committee, which is known as the proper legislative committee to deal with such matters.

Various resolutions and bills bearing on disarmament are before the committee, and out of these, it is thought a solution may be worked out. House leaders intend to press this proposal, so as to get a report from the committee before the conferees of the House and Senate conclude consideration of the naval bill.

So far as the increased appropriations allowed by the Senate are concerned it is apparent that the House intends to hold its ground. As the bill will ultimately emerge from conference, it will provide slightly over \$400,000,000.

House Bill or None

M. Clyde Keely (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, who was in charge of the naval bill in the House, went further than Mr. Mondell in predicting the defeat of the Senate increases.

"If we do not get the House bill," he said, "there will be none at all."

Some of the Democratic leaders likewise declared that the House could not accept the "pork barrel" increases proposed by the Senate.

Mr. Mondell stated that the reason the House did not make adequate provisions for the production of airplanes, so essential a part of the naval program, was because the Appropriations Committee lacked authority to take the necessary action.

"Other than a reasonable appropriation for this item, the sentiment of the House is and will be that the House will adhere to its bill," he announced.

"As regards the so-called Borth amendment," said Mr. Mondell, "the general opinion in the House is that while it would have been better to have left this entire question of armament reduction for independent consideration, inasmuch as the Senate adopted the Borth amendment by a practically unanimous vote, it may be advisable to retain in the bill a provision for an international agreement. But it should be a very much broader provision, one under which would be suggested the calling of the nations of the world having considerable fighting establishments on land and sea for the consideration of the subject of reduction of armaments generally."

Drydock Item to go

The Senate amendment for continuing improvements of 1918 for the drydock and channel at the Charleston, South Carolina, navy yard will be among the first of the increases to be stricken from the bill. Members of the House, especially those from some of the southern states, are thoroughly aroused over the action of the Senate in this matter.

It is expected that the fight in conference will be one of the longest and most vigorous staged over a naval bill in recent years.

Mr. Mondell stoutly defended the \$400,000,000 naval bill as approved by the House, declaring it a mistake to regard it as the work of small navy men.

He declared that the House was and

always would be favorable toward adequate naval defense but that it would not countenance the reckless expenditure of public funds for items not properly essential.

James W. Good (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, is another House leader who will hold out to the last ditch against the majority of the Senate increases. He regarded the House bill as sufficiently liberal to take care of most of the vital needs of the navy.

BAVARIA'S SMALL EFFORTS TO DISARM

Little or No Evidence Seen That Provincial Government Has Taken Any Steps for Disarming of Civil Guards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The attitude of the Bavarian Government toward the question of disarmament of the Einwohnerwehr or "civil guards" has for some time been occupying the attention of the allied powers, and notwithstanding the terms of the London agreement which calls for the disarmament of Germany by June 30. The Christian Science Monitor is informed in official quarters that as yet there is little or no evidence that the provincial government of Bavaria has taken any definite steps toward fulfilling the terms of the agreement.

The British representative has received instructions that a categorical statement be made to the Bavarian Government to the effect that no concession to Bavaria is possible, any more than to the remainder of Germany with respect to disarmament. Bavaria has been informed that there is only one way of avoiding serious consequences, not only for Bavaria but for Germany as a whole, and that is by fulfillment of the terms of the allied ultimatum to their full extent. It is hoped that this communication will clear up all misconceptions which appear to be entertained by Bavaria.

A Taste of Communism

Arguments are being advanced by the Bavarian people, it was stated, that the country would not be safe from the Communistic element if the civil guards were disbanded, and also that, as these guards are an unofficial and irresponsible body, they do not come under the terms of the Treaty. There is no doubt, the British authorities said, that the Bavarians, having had a taste of Communism, are not anxious to repeat the dose, but this will not alter the determination of the Allies to insist on disarmament of the Einwohnerwehr.

The Allies, it was stated, must of course look to the central government of Germany to see the terms carried out, and the Bavarian forces disbanded, to which end Dr. Wirth, the German Chancellor, is no doubt working. Added to which is the statement by Dr. von Kahr, the Bavarian Prime Minister, that the Bavarian Government will do its utmost to disarm the civil guards, but he qualified this later on by saying that in his opinion the guards did not come under the terms of the Treaty.

Civil Guards Well Armed

Dr. von Kahr, it was explained, was placed in the difficult position of trying on the one hand to obey the federal government and at the same time not to offend the Peasant Party of Bavaria, who were the main support of the present government.

At the same time it had to be realized that these civil guards formed a very serious problem for they were well armed with rifles, machine guns and even field guns and howitzers, in addition to which nearly all have had military training and should it devolve on Germany to disarm them by force, there is no doubt she would find them a very difficult nut to crack.

However it is considered more than likely that peaceful councils will prevail and there will be no need to hold Germany responsible for this breach of the London agreement, through the irreconcilable attitude of the Bavarian peasants, though should need arise Germany will be held strictly accountable for Bavaria's compliance with the terms of the Versailles Treaty.

FRENCH TRADE TAX MAY BE INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Thursday)—It has been proposed to raise the trade tax which applies to all transactions to 2 per cent. Some disappointment has been experienced in regard to the results of this tax. The returns are only about half of those originally estimated.

Today the Chamber of Deputies discussed a number of modifications, notably one which would permit tradesmen to make a declaration based on the previous year's figures, provided the turnover has been below 50,000 francs. Above that amount, monthly declarations are demanded. The government is opposed to the quarterly settlements, as suggested, calling for payments each month. This is due to the exigencies of the Treasury which itself has to make monthly payments for reconstitution of the Northern Regions and holds firm to the system of monthly settlements.

SENATOR PENROSE LEAVES CAPITAL

Sudden Departure Believed to Indicate That the Old Guard Leader's Influence Has Waned in Republican Party Councils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—That one senator should leave Washington at a time when important measures are under consideration by Congress, when tariff and revenue revision is being agitated throughout the country, and when bills are being prepared, would not usually cause much comment or surprise, but when the Senator in question is Boles Penrose (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, Old Guard leader and stalwart, the case is quite different. It means something more than a senator going home to repair his political fences.

Mr. Penrose, after spending several months in his old haunts on Capitol Hill, attending to the public business and to the business of disciplining of the Republican Party in the interest of efficiency and harmony, left Washington yesterday. He handed over the Finance Committee to the next ranking member, Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, and he appointed two subcommittees, one to hold hearings on the soldier bonus legislation, the other to investigate the Public Health Service. The latter committee is headed by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, whose files are replete with material intended to prove that the Public Health Service needs to be looked into and light thrown into its recesses.

Endless Speculation

Thus the Pennsylvania Senator attempted to put the House in order before he left. He had completed the hearings on revenue and with the concurrence of the committee decided to hand them over to the House, the understanding being that the Senate Committee will leave the formulation of the revenue bill entirely to the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

The silent and unannounced departure of the Pennsylvania Senator, who has for years been regarded as the most prominent Republican "boss," and who, perhaps, exercised more influence over the Senate than any other man in public life, was the cause of endless speculation and discussion at the Capitol.

There is more in the departure than appears on the surface. It is believed that the "old order" is changing and that with the changing Mr. Penrose's influence in national councils is not quite what it was. It was natural that the Senator should go to his home, the center of his power, the place where he has built up one of the most efficient machines in the American political system, and the most highly centralized, Mr. Penrose being the pivot.

No Outward Break

But the fact is that Senator Penrose has not accomplished all that he would have liked to in Washington. In the dispensation of patronage since March 4, it is stated that the Pennsylvania "boss" has not fared so well as he used to. In fact, the liaison between him and the Administration was by no means as strong as was to be expected when the Republican Party came out of the wilderness.

There is no outward break between President Harding and Senator Penrose, but the latter has seen the President only once since he came to Washington. On the whole, it appears that while the President did not resent the fact that Senator Penrose did not exert himself to secure the nomination of Mr. Harding at Chicago, he decided that in the first lap of his Administration he would swing somewhat free of the Old Guard leader. This is attested by what has happened. When he came to Washington and at the time when the formation of the Cabinet was being considered, the Pennsylvania Senator regarded the appointment of Herbert C. Hoover to the Cabinet as a very good "joke." It did not make much difference, he intimated, who was appointed Secretary of State, whether it was Charles E. Hughes or someone else, for the simple reason that the Congress, and particularly the Senate, in other words the Republican "Sukhdevi," dominated by the Senatorial leaders, would "run the show."

This was what Senator Penrose had to see. It did not quite pan out that way. Secretary Hughes was and is a great factor in working out the foreign policy of this country, and Secretary Hoover, it is clearly indicated, has the warm confidence of President Harding. It really looks as if the "joke" now is on Senator Penrose. He is too clever a man and too astute a politician not to see that a blow has been dealt at his influence.

This applies to other senatorial leaders as well as it does to Mr. Penrose. There was one illustration of it which none of them has quite forgotten, namely, the manner in which the Knob peace resolution and the agitation to bring the American soldiers home were sidetracked.

GOVERNOR FOR HAWAII NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wallace R. Farrington, publisher of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, was nominated yesterday by President Warren G. Harding to be Governor of Hawaii, succeeding George J. McCarthy, resigned.

NEWS SUMMARY

Considerable significance is attached in Washington to the sudden departure from the capital of Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and for many years one of the leading stalwarts of the Republican Party. The inference is that the Senator has found his influence waning under the new Administration and has returned to Pennsylvania to strengthen his political defenses at home.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—One senator should leave Washington at a time when important measures are under consideration by Congress, when tariff and revenue revision is being agitated throughout the country, and when bills are being prepared, would not usually cause much comment or surprise, but when the Senator in question is Boles Penrose (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, Old Guard leader and stalwart, the case is quite different. It means something more than a senator going home to repair his political fences.

As forecast, there is little likelihood that the swollen Senate naval appropriation will be imposed on the House. The Republican leader, Representative Mondell of Wyoming, has given notice that the amount to be devoted to naval construction must be cut down to approximately the House figure of \$400,000,000 before the lower branch will accept it.

Leaders of money on mortgages in New York have made a regular practice of insisting as a condition of making a loan that the borrower should also purchase some other real estate, part of the payment being deducted from the loan and the balance left on mortgages, according to testimony before the Lockwood legislative committee investigating the New York housing situation.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House of Representatives yesterday passed the Haugen-Packer control bill without a rollcall and sent it to the Senate.

Peace in the clothing industry has been brought about in an agreement that holds much promise of lasting effectiveness. The union accepts a 15 per cent wage cut and undertakes to increase production by 15 per cent.

A board of arbitration is established to settle future disputes. Meanwhile the employers who deserted the manufacturers association because it would not try to enforce the open shop have gone to Washington to urge the Senate Education and Labor Committee to press the inquiry into the clothing industry.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The nomination of Jacob Gould Schurman to be United States Minister to China was unanimously confirmed yesterday by the Senate in executive session, after having been held up in the Foreign Relations Committee for some days pending consideration of opposition.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The "bone dry" enforcement bill, designed to offset the Palmer ruling on beer prescription and to stop all "leaks" in the Volstead act, was reported yesterday to the House of Representatives.

From Constantinople comes the news that the Greeks are making preparations to renew their campaign against the Nationalist Turks in Anatolia. The seriousness of the situation brought about by the recent victories of Mustapha Kemal Pasha is apparent to the Greeks and they are determined to spare no sacrifice to bring the struggle to a successful conclusion. On affairs in Asia Minor, there is considerable uncertainty about the ultimate attitude of France, but no doubt exists as to the strong sentiment in favor of a compromise with the Angora Government.

Two colleagues of Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the Non-Cooperative Movement in India, have publicly apologized for violent speeches they made in the provinces. Their action has held the government's hand just in time, it is stated in authoritative circles, as it had already been decided to institute criminal proceedings against Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. Mr. Gandhi has therefore used his influence to restrain his more extreme friends, convinced that their actions could only lead to prosecution by the government and their apology has held the government's hand just in this.

Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali have publicly stated that they never intended to excite to violence; they express regret for the unnecessary heat of some passages in their recent speeches, and give their public assurance and promise that so long as they are associated with the non-cooperative movement, they will not directly or indirectly advocate violence at present or in future, nor create an atmosphere of preparedness for violence.

"Indeed we hold it contrary to the spirit of non-violent cooperation to which we have pledged our word," they conclude.

Criminal Proceedings Dropped

With reference to this apology, the Government of India has made it known that it had already decided to institute criminal proceedings against Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, but it was urged upon them that the immediate object of preserving order could be attained without that course, and in view of the statement now issued over the signatures of the two brothers, it has decided to refrain from instituting proceedings. Should their undertaking not be carried out, however, the government feels itself at liberty to prosecute and to take to consideration the substance of the speeches already delivered previous to this statement.

An echo of the Government of India's difficulties has been heard in the British House of Lords, where Lord Montagu of Beaufort raised the whole question of defence policy with regard to the northwest frontier on Tuesday.

In the course of the debate, much light was shed on the problems facing the British administration and useful information was divulged by Earl Lytton, Under-Secretary of State for India. To meet the constant menace of tribesmen now armed with modern rifles and stirred up by those who have no love for the British Empire there are only 50,000 troops which, owing to the nature of the country, are not very mobile.

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INDIA FACED WITH ANTI-BRITISH POLICY

While Viceroy's Interview With Mr. Gandhi Has Borne Good Fruit, Outside Factors Cause Officials Some Anxiety

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Simultaneously motor transport is being increased and roads being improved. Constitutional reform is brought once more to the front by the report just published of the Standing Joint Committee on Indian affairs which recommends the application of the Government of India Act to Burma, and the passing of the necessary legislation for this purpose without delay.

Three schemes have been before the committee. Under the first, submitted by the local government of Burma, the executive would consist of the governor, assisted by four boards not responsible to the Legislature. The latter would comprise 92 members of whom 60 would be elected. The Government of India had another scheme somewhat similar but recommending that the executive should be the governor with a council of six, divided into three committees of two members each, one official, one non-official. Sir Reginald C. Craddock, Governor of Burma, accepted this scheme in place of his own, but the Secretary of State for India, on behalf of the Imperial Government, was unable to agree and decided to apply the Government of India Act to Burma.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As forecast, there is little likelihood that the swollen Senate naval appropriation will be imposed on the House. The internal problem presented by the non-cooperation movement in India has been somewhat lessened in gravity in the view of British officials, by the apology that has been publicly made by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, the two colleagues of Mahatma Gandhi with reference to the speeches they have been making in their recent campaign throughout the different provinces.

At the same time increasing anxiety is displayed in official quarters regarding the influences working from outside Indian territory. Afghanistan has entered into an alliance with Soviet Russia and with Mustapha Kemal, and there is closeness in relations between the three which is by no means reassuring to the British Government.

with success even if the patriarchate does not agree to it."

The Greek press, commenting on the same news, says that the Turkey of Kemal intends to realize the Nationalist dream of "Turkey for the Turks." What else can the proposal to establish a patriarchate in Anatolia mean, and the blackmailing of Anatolian Christians to disavow the patriarchate of Constantinople? And they do not stop at that. Angora is forcing the Greeks of Asia Minor to disavow also their racial origin, compelling them to declare that they are not Greeks, but Turks in origin and tradition and national sentiment and were only Christianized later.

Greeks Being Persecuted

This same policy was conducted by Mustapha Kemal toward the Armenians in Anatolia. The Armenian prelate of Eski-Shehr (a city situated on the Baghdad railway where the recent fighting took place between the Greeks and the Turks) was taken by force to Angora (the seat of the Turkish movement) and there he was declared patriarch of all the Armenians in Anatolia. This was an open and impudent violation of the secular rules and traditions of the Armenian church. By acting in this way Mustapha Kemal expected to do away with the to him noxious influence exercised by the Armenian patriarchate of Constantinople upon the Armenians in Anatolia.

After some time the so-called Armenian patriarch, ordained by Mustapha Kemal, was charged with having joined in a plot against the Turkish Government, and was exiled to one of the eastern provinces—Erzrum—where he lives a life of captivity.

Persecution against the Greeks is growing worse. Recently a Turk was boasting that they had cleared up the Armenians, and now it was the turn of the Greeks to get their full share of punishment.

After the conference of London, Angora, and Constantinople partly solved their differences and united in action. Constantinople has lost its main position of leading Turkish politics and has been turned into a simple suburb of Angora. The Sultan is a puppet and his ministers playthings. Mustapha Kemal is the lord of the country; his portrait decorates every Turkish shop and house and is sold on the streets without meeting any hindrance on the part of the international police. The Turkish press is growing arrogant.

To Save the Ottoman Flag

One paper says:

"Ever since last winter the sadness of Constantinople has ceased. Ever since the young and gallant Anatolian army, breathing the air of liberty and tramping on the foe, started out upon the march, Constantinople, equally with Angora, has felt the grandeur of national unity. Prayers for the success of the Nationalist armies have been said in the mosques of Constantinople, photographs and even statuettes of the Nationalist commanders are openly displayed in the windows of Constantinople shops, and the portrait of Mustapha Kemal is cried aloud by our street vendors. All Turks, whether of Constantinople or Angora, know perfectly well that the Nationalist movement is a movement to save the country and to preserve the memory of our capital and the Ottoman flag from oblivion."

For some time both the Greek and Turkish communiques speak only of calm on the front. One thing, however, is certain—both parties are urgently making military preparations, which decidedly show that the adversaries have resolved, once more, to make recourse to arms to settle the problem of the disputed territories. The Turks are perfectly sure that the Nationalist army will win back Smyrna and Thrace. The victories won till now are regarded only as the first step; the end and object is Thrace and Smyrna. It would be a great blunder for Turkey to renounce Smyrna and Adrianople, declares the Turkish press unanimously.

Now the question is: Which side will take the initiative? The Turkish papers presume that the Greeks wish to be attacked by the Turkish Nationalists "because today everybody knows that Greece is beaten and Turkey is victorious. The Greeks see now that the Turks have won political consideration by their resistance, and therefore they now want to be attacked, knowing quite well that a new unsuccessful attack on their part would lose them all consideration in Europe. Political failure would follow military failure."

The Greek reverse, which was due to the defectiveness of the transport, artillery ammunition, general arrangement of supplies from the rear of the army, and the high command, has forced the Greeks to make a gigantic effort to get ready for the final struggle. The whole of Hellenism today concentrates its thoughts and efforts toward this end because it knows well what depends on the happy issue of that struggle and what fortune would await it if the game were lost. Losing in Turkey means massacre and destruction. A victorious Turkish army will inevitably bring it with it ruin. And therefore the whole Greek press declares that Hellenism will spare no sacrifice to bring the new struggle to a successful end and to complete the hundred years fight for the full freedom of the Greek race. There are no two opinions on this subject. The whole Greek race is unanimous.

Compromise Favored

France Said to Prefer an Agreement With Nationalist Turks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS. France (Thursday)—The curious statement is made today that there is a possibility of Mustapha Kemal coming himself to Paris to confer with the French Government on the grave problems of the Near East. Certain persons, who profess to have

knowledge of his intentions, attribute the design of a personal conference with the French Government to him. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is unable to ascertain on what basis this belief rests but, although considerable reserve should be shown, the news is not altogether improbable.

It is evident that the state of affairs which now exists cannot be allowed to continue without a definite policy being taken. At present there is considerable uncertainty about the ultimate attitude of France, though there are indications that an accord would be preferred. But while it is hoped to conclude an arrangement with the Nationalist Turks after the rejection of the Franco-Turkish Treaty, it is more difficult to preserve patience with the extreme elements of the Angora Government, although Mustapha Kemal himself is credited with a moderate policy.

Some indication of French sentiment is given in the "Temps" which says that England, in seeking to evoke an oriental problem at the Supreme Council, will doubtless endeavor to induce France, Italy and perhaps the United States to take up a position hostile to the Nationalists. "We cannot refrain from remarking that the entente powers possess very few military means of dislodging from Angora the National Assembly of Turkey, and we doubt whether America would consent to send her soldiers into Asia Minor."

On the other hand it does not appear that the Turkish army is at present able to recover Smyrna from the Greeks, which would be the sole manner of reaching a decision by arms. In these conditions there is no ground for pronouncing excommunication against the Turks, but it would be reasonable to search for a peaceful solution of the conflict in Asia Minor. Will not the French Government take the initiative?

It is to be noted that on the main issue the "Temps" is actually in agreement with the "Humanité," the Communist organ, an event which is as may be imagined, exceedingly rare. Naturally the "Humanité" expresses itself in vastly different language, but it is totally opposed to assistance being given to the Greeks. It fulfills against the British policy, which it represents as making use of the Greeks against the Turks who impeded British designs, and is against any new crusade in which the French troops of Cilicia may be used.

It is clear that although no definite official attitude can be recorded, there is an almost unanimous opinion in favor of a compromise with the Angora Government. If, as would appear, the British are prepared to aid the Greeks in their offensive, there must be a serious debate on this subject when the Supreme Council, so long delayed, is actually convened.

Britain the Exception

A notable exception amongst the ministers, who called upon the Austrian Foreign Minister with the protest of their individual governments, was that of Great Britain, who has decided to refrain from asking Austria to stop the plebiscite, but will nevertheless take active steps to prevent any proposed union with Germany being realized.

France, on the other hand, has indicated clearly that she will take no steps to prevent the Jugo-Slavs fulfilling their threat to march into and occupy Southern Carinthia, the province that was ceded to Austria as a result of the official plebiscite held under the auspices of the allied powers in 1920.

Despite the fact that all the members of the Austrian committee on foreign affairs agreed that individual voting by provinces should be discouraged, Salzburg has carried out its intention of voting, and out of 102,000 that voted 95,000 were in favor of a union with Germany. The only concession made to Dr. Mayr by the Salzburg authorities was that they held aloof from demonstrations and so rendered the vote of an unofficial character.

Monarchist Opposition

The reason for this disregard on the part of the Christian Socialists toward their leader, it was stated, is to be seen in the disfavor in which Dr. Mayr has fallen with the Monarchists of his party, mainly as the result of his strong stand taken against the attempt of the former Emperor to reassume the crown of Hungary.

Although the present government of Austria has never been strong, it is anticipated there will be great difficulty in forming another with a representative leader on account of the opposition of the Socialists, who refuse to accept office with the Christian Socialists as co-members, and also on account of the hostility with which Austria is now surrounded.

The only alternative, The Christian Science Monitor's informant said, that presents itself is the appointment of ministers to the Cabinet by Parliament, the leader of the Socialists and the leader of the Christian Socialists being given a watching brief until the state of affairs gets safely through the present troubled waters. Great disappointment was expressed at the turn Austrian affairs have taken, for it is felt that the credit scheme by which it was hoped to reorganize Austrian finance has been seriously endangered.

"But the preservation of the established order is one thing, and it is highly essential, while crusading for a new order is quite another thing, sometimes most nobly inspired, sometimes most illy advised. I can believe the ideal for our country is a sensible blend of the maintenance of the established order and the enthusiasm of the crusader."

"I want to say to you young men that I hope you'll never be called upon to draw a sword nor fire a gun except in the expression of the customary amity and respect, and I promise you, that while I am President you'll never be called to fire a gun except you can do it with the American conscience, with which you can answer to God."

"I do not want to be misunderstood. I want an America unafraid, but I want you to help make a republic of conscience, a republic of sympathy and a republic of high ideals."

AUSTRIAN CABINET DECIDES TO RESIGN

As Result of Austrian Diet's Resolve to Hold Plebiscite as to Uniting With Germany Dr. Mayr Hands in Resignation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—Dr. Michael Mayr's cabinet has resigned, following the decision on Tuesday of the Austrian Diet to hold a plebiscite on July 3 on the question of union with Germany. The President, it is stated, may ask Dr. Mayr to form a new cabinet.

Later, Dr. Mayr received a note from the German Chancellor appealing to him to take steps with regard to the Austrian Diet's decision to take a plebiscite on the question of union with Germany. Dr. Wirth, the German Chancellor, points out that the Austrian agitation can only have an unfortunate effect upon the already critical situation in Upper Silesia.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday)—Discussing the resignation of the Austrian Cabinet in authoritative quarters, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor received confirmation that Dr. M. Mayr, Federal Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, has handed in the resignation of the government to the President, Michael Hainisch.

Dr. Mayr, it was stated, has done all in his power to avoid the present crisis, first, by calling together the committee of foreign affairs of the Austrian Parliament, in order to point out the danger of proceeding with the plebiscite that it has been decided to hold throughout the Austrian Republic, and secondly, by proceeding in person to plead with the Christian Socialists of Syria in an endeavor to dissuade them from carrying out their avowed intention of holding a plebiscite.

To the committee of foreign affairs, Dr. Mayr, it was stated, pointed out the protests that had been raised by France, Italy, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Poland against the decision of the National Assembly to take a vote on the proposed union with Germany, but with little effect. As regards the Styrian Government, all the concession he could get was the postponement of the plebiscite for one month in consequence of which nothing was left to Dr. Mayr but to tender the resignation of his Cabinet.

GERMAN COURT SENDS SERGEANT TO PRISON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless LEIPZIG, Germany (Thursday)—Judgment in the third alleged war criminal trial, that of Sergeant Robert Neumann, accused of ill-treatment of British prisoners in the camp at Pommersdorf near Stettin was given today. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

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The reason for this disregard on the part of the Christian Socialists toward their leader, it was stated, is to be seen in the disfavor in which Dr. Mayr has fallen with the Monarchists of his party, mainly as the result of his strong stand taken against the attempt of the former Emperor to reassume the crown of Hungary.

Although the present government of Austria has never been strong, it is anticipated there will be great difficulty in forming another with a representative leader on account of the opposition of the Socialists, who refuse to accept office with the Christian Socialists as co-members, and also on account of the hostility with which Austria is now surrounded.

The only alternative, The Christian Science Monitor's informant said, that presents itself is the appointment of ministers to the Cabinet by Parliament, the leader of the Socialists and the leader of the Christian Socialists being given a watching brief until the state of affairs gets safely through the present troubled waters. Great disappointment was expressed at the turn Austrian affairs have taken, for it is felt that the credit scheme by which it was hoped to reorganize Austrian finance has been seriously endangered.

"But the preservation of the established order is one thing, and it is highly essential, while crusading for a new order is quite another thing, sometimes most nobly inspired, sometimes most illy advised. I can believe the ideal for our country is a sensible blend of the maintenance of the established order and the enthusiasm of the crusader."

"I want to say to you young men that I hope you'll never be called upon to draw a sword nor fire a gun except in the expression of the customary amity and respect, and I promise you, that while I am President you'll never be called to fire a gun except you can do it with the American conscience, with which you can answer to God."

"I do not want to be misunderstood. I want an America unafraid, but I want you to help make a republic of conscience, a republic of sympathy and a republic of high ideals."

PACKER CONTROL BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Thursday)—The Hanger packer control bill was passed yesterday by the House without a record vote and sent to the Senate. The measure places packing houses and stockyards under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture. Packers and stockyard proprietors would be required to establish accounting systems and keep records that would clearly show profits and ownership. Members of the Agricultural Committee, which unanimously reported the measure, informed the

House that packers were not opposed to its provisions. A motion to recommit the bill in order to strike out a section giving the Secretary of Agriculture authority after an investigation to fix packing house and stockyard charges was voted down, 256 to 71.

GERMANY TO MEET ALL OBLIGATIONS

Dr. Wirth Declares German Government Will Fulfill Its Promises With All Possible Loyalty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The Reichstag speech delivered last night by the German Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, which constitutes the program of the new government finds, apart from the Conservative party and the press, general approval. Dr. Wirth touched on almost all questions affecting Germany, the keynote of his speech being reconstruction at home and international reconciliation. "The government view so far as the reparations question is concerned," he said, amid the loud cheers of the Coalition parties, "is perfectly clear. It will fulfill its promises with all possible loyalty."

A detailed statement of the new taxes which the community must bear, if Germany is really to pay the reparations, followed, and then the Chancellor turned to the discussion of foreign policy with special reference to the Upper Silesian question. "The German people," he said, "have often during the course of its history listened to voices which reached it from abroad, only to find its confidence had been misplaced. Notwithstanding such disappointments the German people still believe that it will really get the fair play promised recently by Mr. Lloyd George."

Very emphatic was the Chancellor's reference in the conclusion of his speech to Upper Silesia. "We demand," he said, "that this old German land remains part of the Fatherland, and that the law breakers who have organized the present rebellion receive the necessary lesson. The democracy of Upper Silesia gave expression to its views through the recent plebiscite and the result of that great popular vote cannot now be put aside, especially by those powers which have democratic constitutions." The Reichstag debate on the Chancellor's statement takes place this afternoon, a majority for the government being certain.

Conditions which this organization aims to remedy, and which have given impetus to its growth, were outlined by Clifford Thorne, general counsel for the federation, when speaking of its future, he said:

"Today there is no organization or institution which is commonly recognized as the spokesman for the farming industry of the United States." He pointed to the power wielded by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, as spokesman for the organized business men and commercial associations, and on the other hand the influence of the American Federation of Labor, representing the great majority of labor unions.

"Today," he continued, "the farmers of this country have no national organization equipped to make any extensive investigation on its own behalf of any technical or economic question that may confront the industry.

"Today the farmer is almost totally dependent on colleges and government bureaus for any information he desires in regard to agriculture, tariff, finance or any other economic, legislative, social or technical facts or conditions at home or abroad, affecting his industry. That is all wrong. It is true of no other industry in America."

"You should follow the precedent which has been established by organized business and organized labor."

Cooperative Trading Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Backed by farmer and labor organizations throughout the country, the newly formed All-American Cooperative Commission launched a vigorous campaign yesterday to eliminate profiteering in foodstuffs by uniting the producers and consumers through a system of direct trading.

Tiring of the promises of politicians to reduce the cost of living to the industrial workers, the commission intends to prosecute a far-reaching campaign in its efforts to establish firmly cooperative marketing centers which would do away with useless middlemen.

Thousands of copies of letters were sent out of Washington headquarters yesterday to the farmer-producers, cooperative societies and city labor councils, to secure the necessary information for the compilation of a direct trading roster, which is the first essential step toward the achievement of a nation-wide direct-trading movement.

While fully appreciating the tre-

FARMERS INDORE COOPERATIVE PLAN

Rapid Growth Reported of Farm Bureau Federation in West and South—Increasing Power in Congress and in Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Enthusiasm of the farmers throughout the country for organization, for cooperative effort to change unfavorable economic and political conditions, and for research and education to improve the methods of agriculture, is evidenced by the rapid growth of the American Farm Bureau Federation, indicated yesterday in the report of J. W. Covendale at national headquarters in this city.

This federation of county and state farm bureaus organized here on March 4, 1920, now has a membership of more than 1,000,000, and is growing at the rate of 50,000 a month, according to Mr. Covendale's report. In the last six months, 307,715 new members have been enrolled. Six months ago there were 869 county farm bureaus. Now there are 1473. Number of states having county farm bureaus is 47, while 43 of these have state federations.

In total memberships, Iowa leads with more than 118,000; Illinois is second, with more than 110,000. Ohio and Texas have 100,000 each, and Michigan and Indiana each have nearly that number.

"We find that the farmer is hopeful, in spite of the deflation to which he has been subjected," said Mr. Covendale. "He has full faith in the farm bureau, and is joining it as readily as in the days of better prices. He cites first the commodity marketing committee plan developed under the auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation, with the United States Grain Growers, Inc., as the first new member of the farmers' economic family.

"He points with pride to the increasing influence of organized agriculture in the halls of Congress. The public in general is beginning to respect the farmers' viewpoint, and for this service the producer is grateful." Conditions which this organization aims to remedy, and which have given impetus to its growth, were outlined by Clifford Thorne, general counsel for the federation, when speaking of its future, he said:

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"You should follow the precedent which has been established by organized business and organized labor."

Cooperative Trading Plan</p



Mrs. Matchley, Hen-Wife

"If a sparrow comes before my window," wrote Keats, "I take part in its existence and pick about the gravel." A touch of that sympathetic insight has made of Mrs. Matchley the wonderful hen-wife that she is.

You may have noticed that a pet animal often puts on some of the characteristic airs and graces of its owner; contrariwise, the ultra-horsy man, by neat legs and stable manners tries unconsciously to mold himself upon the noble animal that he adores.

Mrs. Matchley's totem is quite as unmistakable—a hustling, comfortable, motherly buff Orpington hen, bright-eyed, clean-stepping, her feathers all ruffled when she crosses the farmyard on a windy day. Almost by intuition she holds the secret of successful fowl-management, a secret not to be divulged lightly, but if you spend an hour or so in patient listening, the moment will come when you get a chance (you must seize it without delay), a chance to ask your question and receive in return some golden wisdom. I profess myself her most humble disciple, encouraged by her saying only last week, "There's a lot to pick up, ma'am, but I see as you are game to learn."

Mrs. Matchley holds that every bird has its own individuality, its own place in the social order of the hen-roost. She knows by heart every one of her hens, knows its genealogy and its moral character.

"Bless you, ma'am, they're just like us. Now look at that big bird; back-ward-like, he is, as meek as Moses. Hen-pecked, that's it! Ain't he like Mr. Collins at the shop?" (A local hero with a bevy of dominating daughters.) "An' that little one, for all he's small, he's the cock o' the walk, he does crow over all the rest. Bless you, you can always tell which are the young cockerels; they do think so much of themselves. Push, push, too cocky by half. No you don't, young sir," and a too forward white Leghorn finds himself thrust to the rear.

"But what I have of my favorites. And they do know, ma'am. Oh yes, they do know well enough. Every morning, before I do feed them, that there little creature she do come and perch on the shaft of the wagon, ma'am, and look at me as if she did want to say, 'Yes, mother, I'll lay for you.' Lay! That little bird'll lay five or six days a week, as sure as eggs are eggs. I wouldn't part with her, not for 10 golden guineas. No, that I wouldn't!"

Of modern methods she is utterly scornful. Incubators are "them unnatural things." Yet once Mrs. Matchley bought a brood of day-old chicks, artificially hatched, and introduced

as proud as Punch, twelve chicks behind her. I couldn't scold her very much for it, could I, ma'am?"

Mrs. Matchley is fond of describing herself as "an old hen with one chick."

"I did scratch and scratch for her, ma'am—for I'm not chicken-hearted though I do say it myself—and I took good care not to put all my eggs into one basket. If you understand me, ma'am, and when Freda did marry, there was a nice little nest-egg saved up for 'er. And when her man was away in the war, it did come in very useful, for you know, ma'am, that children an' chicken will always be pickin', as the saying is. Bless you, ma'am, with plenty of milk and plenty of eggs, these children had plenty."

It is for Freda's nest-egg that the feathers are so carefully sorted and put by. Some staff cushions and pillows, since feather beds are no longer the fashion; the best are set aside for a traveling man who buys curiously marked feathers. And I have seen Mrs. Matchley's Sunday hat trimmed with the shining hackles of one of her own birds.

Occasionally I score one in her esteem by bringing her a bit of news from distant realms of hen-life which she has never visited. I can tell her of hens which I have seen in the poorest quarters of Euston London, hens tenderly cared for and laying much-prized eggs under the stairs, even under the bed. I can tell of the Pardon Coops in a Breton village near Guingamp. "Well now, ma'am, and I should like to see that. But do you think as the French coops and hens would be able to understand me like, if I did call 'Coom, biddy, biddy'?"

But above all, I have risen in Mrs. Matchley's estimation by narrating Chaucer's "Tale of Chauntecleer and Dame Pertelote," which she never tires of hearing. She always punctuates the story with a string of comments and ejaculations. Her dismay when the fox carries off Chauntecleer! "Ah and well do I know him, too, the rascal!"

How she laughs and cheers when the whole bevy rushes off in pursuit! How she claps her hands when Chauntecleer outsweats the fox at last! "Serve 'em right, serve 'em right."

Minstrels and bards must commonly have sung before audiences who joined in like Mrs. Matchley, a wondrous aid to the flow of inspiration.

I tear myself away reluctantly, looking back often at my hen-wife amid her feathered world. Hens are "bathing" in the sun-baked soil; a Rhode Island Red minces delicately on his toes. And there is joy in the hen-roost—several hens have laid; the sound of their rejoicing is like the tuning up of a string orchestra. Mrs. Matchley is one broad smile. "Ten or twelve, ma'am, as sure as eggs are eggs."

TREASURES OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The statement that King George will go in person to Belfast to open the Northern Parliament of Ireland has aroused a great deal of speculation as to whether it would be possible to obtain the mace and other articles in use in the old Irish Parliament. Many of them are still in existence, but they cannot be had for the asking; they must be sought with tact and returned with generosity and chivalry.

It is one of the ironies common to Ireland that Ulster is electing a parliament before it has a parliament house; while Southern Ireland has a Parliament House in Dublin. The new Home Rule Act says nothing about the mace of the old Irish House of Commons. It is a beautiful "bauble," silver-gilt and highly ornamented, which did duty from the time of the Parliament of William and Mary, in 1692 till the Act of Union. The Irish people were familiar with it, for on fine days it was the custom of the Speaker to walk through the streets of Dublin to the House of Commons preceded by the sergeant-at-arms carrying the mace.

The last Speaker was Mr. Foster, a determined anti-Unionist, who, when the Irish Parliament was dissolved, refused to surrender the "bauble" to any but the constituted authority by whom it had been intrusted to his keeping. Its surrender was not enforced, and it remains today in the hands of his great-grandson, Viscount Massereene and Ferrard. Lord Massereene allowed the mace to be exhibited in the National Museum, Dublin, until 1913, when he removed it to Antrim Castle.

There also is the Speaker's chair, an elaborately carved and splendidly upholstered piece of furniture, which Mr. Foster used from 1785 till 1800.

The gilt chandelier which once hung in the Irish House of Commons (to which the students of Trinity College were freely admitted if they went in their gowns) is now in the Examination Hall of that institution. The benches on which the Irish commoners sat passed into use at the Royal Irish Academy, which also possesses the mace and woolsack of the Irish House of Lords. The silver bell which summoned the Irish House of Commons to divisions afterward turned up in use in the Theater Royal. When the building was burned down the bell was melted, but the silver was recovered and recast, and the new bell made to duty at the Gaiety Theater.

Some years ago a number of Liberal members of the Imperial House of Commons formed themselves into an informal committee for the purpose of acquiring these objects and presenting them to a new Irish parliament. The parliament they had in view was one for the whole of Ireland. If, however, they or anyone else should fail to induce Lord Massereene to give up the old "bauble," there still remains the offer of Mr. W. A. Holman, once Premier of New South Wales, to present a mace of Australian gold to the Irish Parliament whenever it met.

They didn't know what it was to have a mother, ma'am, and she was surprised to see 'em so long before she'd expected; but before dinner time they was all as happy as a pig at pease, and three weeks saws."

Then there was Rocky—"a Plymouth Rock she is, ma'am. She'd got away, the little darter, and laid under the chaff cutter in the loft, unbeknownst-like. Thirty eggs she'd got there when I did find 'em. More'n a month's eggs, ma'am. And how was I to know which were fresh laid and which weren't? I broke them one by one, ma'am, one by one into a basin, five and twenty good ones out of thirty! But how could Joseph and me eat all that lot? I made 'em into lemon curd, ma'am, seeing as lemons was cheap. Sold it next market day, every jar of it, as sure as eggs are eggs."

"Runaway, she did steal her nest out in the fields, comes back one mornin'

FINDING NEW NAMES FOR THE BIRDS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Much would have been gained and only a paltry modicum of accuracy would have been lost if the naming of American birds had been turned over to the poets. No people is to be intrusted with so delicate and delightful a task which do no better with a bit of floating animated color than to liken it to something to eat—calling it "butterfly." In that word alone the almost complete helplessness of the English-speaking peoples in matters of nomenclature is apparent. What has butter to do with beauty? As the result of this stupidity one of the loveliest creatures is all but shut out of English poetry. If one could call the insect papillon or farfalle or even schmetterling, the case would be different. In fact, the Painted Wing does flag and float through the poetry of the countries in which it goes by those melodious names. If one did not have to name him at all but could bring him directly before the eye, as the Japanese poet may do in a single ideogram, that would be, perhaps, better. But as things are in English, even the hardiest poet hesitates to name him because of the gastronomic associations.

The awkwardness and conservatism of the English and Americans in this matter is seen most clearly in their naming of birds. What one finds here almost exclusively is timidity, lack of audacious imagination, a clinging to obvious external matters of song, color, or habits. What is wanted, on the other hand, is a certain daring, an effort to pierce to what may be called the character of the bird. There need be no conscious straining after beauty. Simple, honest effort to tell the truth about the bird will achieve beauty in the only way it can ever be achieved—through indirection and as by-product.

Several American birds are named after familiar and well-loved English birds which they were thought to resemble. Considering that only one or two species are common to the two countries, this laudable conservatism led to some natural errors. The American robin, to take a familiar example, is twice as large as the English robin, is very differently colored, has an entirely different song, and belongs to a totally different family. Notwithstanding all this, some early emigrant, wishing to make the new home as much as possible a New England, must needs call the bird Robin because, forsooth, he has a red breast. The wide difference between the two birds is made clear by Oliver Wendell Holmes where he speaks of England as "a strange world where the robin was a little domestic bird fed at the table instead of a great fidgety, jerky, whooping thrush."

The American bird which most closely corresponds to the English robin in shape, size, habits, and voice—in everything, in fact, except color and family—is the bluebird. But this, of course, had to be the bluebird because of the preoccupation of the bird namers with the most obvious distinguishing marks. No one can look at the bluebird's color and think of anything else. The same is true of the scarlet tanager, more popularly known by the nickname of "black-winged redbird." The indigo bird, also, is fairly well named, but what shall we say of the purple finch, whose serene, meditative warble is his most remarkable characteristic? It would seem that the early ornithologists had little ear for bird song and not too good an eye for color, for this finch is not quickly named, but what shall we say of the purple finch, whose serene, meditative warble is his most remarkable characteristic?

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WAYFARERS ALL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Tom Coryate, son of the rector of Odcombe, a little village three miles from Yeovil, was an early and extremely enterprising wayfarer, who fared forth into foreign parts, and gave an account of his travels quite untouched by any of the marvelous romancing of Sir John Mandeville. Coryate was born in 1577, and found employment in London in the household of Prince Henry, eldest son of James I. But he longed for wider horizons; and consequently, on May 16, 1608, we find him embarking at Dover for his first enterprise, which was that of a pedestrian tour through a large portion of Europe. The scope of his travels appears pretty fully in the title page of his book, issued in 1611, giving an account of the countries he visited. It is styled "Coryate's Crudities, Hastily Gobbled up in five Moneths travell in France, Italy, Rethia, commonly called the Grisons, some parts of high Germany and the Netherlands." Newly digested in the hungry ale of Odcombe in the County of Somerset, and now dispersed to the nourishment of the travelling Members of the Kingdome."

In spite of this whimsical title, the book is not itself a fantastic one, although the many "Panegyrick Verses" by most of the versifiers of that day, which introduce his remarks, are, to a very high degree. The time spent between his return home and the publication of the book is accounted for by the difficulty of getting

instance, Will, Kemp, who engaged in 1600 to dance in nine days from London to Norwich. He went by way of Rumsford, Sudbury, Bury St. Edmunds, Thetford and Hingham, and covered probably 115 miles. But there was not merely eccentricity, or the sheer joy of wayfaring in Master Kemp's exploit. It was business. He made a book about it; that now rare work, the "Nine Days Wonder," in which he tells us how he spent his life in "mad Iges and merry jestes."

John Taylor, the "Water Poet," whose productions fill pages in the catalogue of the British Museum Library, was busy in the middle of the seventeenth century, wayfaring all over England and being entertained at country houses; accepting hospitality as his due, and in return writing and printing the most fulsome praise of his hosts in doggerel verse, which seems to ourselves the most shocking bad taste in those who entertain it, as those country gentlemen obviously did, for had it been otherwise, Taylor would scarcely have carried on for so many years. The secret of it seems to be that in those times very few of the country gentlemen came to London. The distance was too far; the traveling bad; the expense great. Those were the times when such people, instead of coming to London for "the season," went for the same purpose from their rural solitudes to their nearest town. The old "town houses" of the country society of that period may yet be seen in towns like Shrewsbury, Chester, Hereford, Norwich and others.

We shall consider it a privilege to extend every courtesy to those calling on us. To those who wish information before they leave home, we shall be glad to answer any inquiry by mail.

(Signed) L. J. OTTEN, Assistant Secretary, New Mexico Auto Club.

Albuquerque, N. M., May 19, 1921.

TWO NEW YORK HOTELS

Personally Managed by Robert D. Blackman, who has made for himself and the

Hotel Belleclaire

a nation-wide reputation for perfect meals and hotel service.

That it is a well-earned reputation is evidenced by the many families and individuals who have made this their permanent home for years.

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Directly opposite and overlooking beautiful Central Park, The San Remo occupies the entire block from 74th to 75th Streets on Central Park West.

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The rooms are bright and cheerful with morning or afternoon sun, depending upon their location.

Convenient to the theatre, business and shopping districts, The San Remo is an ideal hotel for the family on an extended visit or the business man on a trying trip.

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Central Park West, 74th to 75th
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Telephone Columbus 6700

John W. Heath, Resident Manager

SPANISH SOCIALISTS DECIDING ON POLICY

Results of Party Congress to Affect Not Only Socialists of Spain, but the Whole National Political Situation as Well

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—Once and for all, Spanish Socialists must now decide for which of the different sorts of Socialism they will labor. In order to settle whether they will attach themselves to the Second International, to the Third, which is that of Moscow and of Mr. Lenin, or to the Reconstructionists, who are more moderate, they are holding a special extraordinary congress, and over all Spanish Socialism there is the belief that they have come to the parting of the ways.

Some of the veteran Socialists are rather skeptical as to what may happen, but the newer members of the party are out for extremes. There is a definite organization called the Young Socialists, and these are rampant now. Up to a year or two ago Spanish Socialism was mainly of the Second International class, and was going quietly. But the European repercussions after the war, and the strong movements among the working classes in Spain of late, influenced by the action of the syndicalists of Barcelona, have made a great difference, and early last year it was apparent that the extremists in the party, those who had been attracted by Russian Communism, had become a most formidable if not a majority force.

If for the moment Socialism is a smaller power in Spain than in some other countries, it has to be remembered that this country is in a state of comparatively speedy social development from a comparatively far backward condition, and that, as development proceeds, tendencies that are cultivated now may have very great influences. No country at the moment seems less capable of the practical adoption of Mr. Lenin's doctrine than Spain, but in none may the formal adoption of it by the Socialists be of greater consequence. So it is with anxiety that the Socialists in general have gone forward to this special congress in Madrid.

Representatives to Moscow

Last June, at a special congress of the party, it was voted to join the Third International, but with certain important reserves on the autonomy of the party in Spain and the power to make revisions of the Moscow resolutions. At the same time it decided to send two representatives of different branches of Socialism to Moscow to examine and report on what they saw and heard there, and bring with them the statements and decisions of Mr. Lenin himself in regard to their situation and perplexities.

Mr. Anguiano and Fernando de los Rios, representatives of Third International Socialism and the Reconstructionists, were dispatched to the headquarters of Mr. Lenin, and what happened there, and how they reported upon it on their return to Madrid, has already been described in these columns. Briefly, Mr. Lenin was stern and would make no concessions. He criticized Spanish Socialists severely, said flatly that there must be great sacrifices and that for the present there could be "no liberty," and refused to admit that there might be any form of Spanish autonomy, insisting that if Spain came into the Third International it must completely surrender itself to Moscow and accept its 21 conditions entirely.

Mr. Anguiano reported in favor of adopting the Third International, with these severe conditions attached, but Fernando de los Rios intimated that he did not like them and thought Spanish Socialists would do better to adhere to the Reconstructionists, as he had at first advised. A vote of the delegates who listened was taken at the time, not intended to be final but just a test, and there was a majority against joining up with Moscow. It was at once and necessarily determined to hold a special congress of the party to decide what should be done.

Conservatism Abandoned

It has to be added that those who last year determined to adopt the Third International, with the reserve Mr. Anguiano expressed about Spanish autonomy and the power of revision, have dropped their reservations, and accept the Socialism of Mr. Lenin without qualification. The issue is, therefore, between the Third Internationalists and the Reconstructionists. With slight variations the more conservative Socialist group attaches itself to the views expressed by Fernando de los Rios, who is a Granada professor, after he had been

to Moscow and observed conditions there.

Fernando de los Rios considers that the theoretic dogmatism of Moscow is a serious threat to the Socialist movement, and that it has split up the party into sections, one of which disdains ideas of democracy and would excommunicate all protestants. To Mr. de los Rios, Socialism signifies an enrichment of personal liberty which at the same time demands a certain disciplinary subjection to the creed. He and the rest of the Reconstructionists would reject the Lenin system, because in their opinion it is not that of the proletariat, but of the political majority. Hence the Reconstructionists believe advancement through constitutional ways to be better and more effective than revolution, and they condemn the policy of Labor which is being practiced by Moscow.

Reconstructionist Groups

Within the Reconstructionist section are various groups; they are not all of a piece and uniformly absolute. The extreme Right in this section is represented by the Bilbao Socialist deputy, Indalecio Prieto, who, from beginning as an out-and-out Socialist when he was first elected for Bilbao two or three years ago, has moderated much, and in recent times has attracted attention for barely disguised support of Liberal-Conservative governments. He is in fact one of the most moderate or "reasonable" Socialists that have ever been near the head of things Socialist in Spain. It is commonly remarked in these days that he is more Liberal than Socialist. At any rate, he has in a short period become a great force in Spanish Socialism and even in Spanish politics, and his speeches in the congress have attracted great attention. On the other wing of the Reconstructionists is Large Caballero. Then there is Fabre Rivas, who has intimate relations with the Socialist elements that direct the International Labor Bureau at Geneva. Between these groups are Mr. Besteiro and Mr. de los Rios.

Mr. Anguiano, one of the most reserved of the Third International group, thinks that the dictatorship would be more effective in the organization of the new political system when exercised by a complete proletariat rather than by a party or section in the name of the whole, when such section exercises its dictatorship against the remainder. Others, like Nunez de Arenas, say that this is just sentimentalism. There had been propositions to hold the congress at Bilbao or Valladolid, but the Socialists of these places, fearing that there might be violent scenes with which they preferred not to be intimately associated, refused the propositions made to them.

Advance Signs Interesting

On the rolls there are some 54,000 Socialists, but as the rules insist that all who vote or whose votes are carried by their delegates must have paid their subscriptions, the effective in this respect number only 12,000. In advance of the congress the early voting of the districts upon the selection of their delegates and the policy they were adopting was peculiarly interesting. The Asturias, with its strong mining interests, voted for the Third International, and somewhat surprisingly at a committee meeting of the Madrid section, held prior to the assembly that was to decide the vote of the capital, the Reconstructionists were overthrown. These were threatening signs.

Whatever the result of the congress, the influence not merely upon the Socialist movement in Spain but upon Spanish politics in general, must be appreciable. It is considered almost certain that whichever side wins, a definite split must occur, since it is quite improbable that the two sections will work together in harmony. It is further believed that, this being the case, there is probability that the Reconstructionists may take a part in government in the future, while on the other hand the Third Internationalists are expected to attach themselves in some way to the General Labor Federation.

OIL PROSPECTS IN PAPUA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Prospects of obtaining oil in Papua in large quantities are now more encouraging, and it is hoped that a productive oil field will be discovered. Although the £100,000 voted by the Imperial Government and the Australian Parliament for a survey of possible oil fields in Papua will probably be extended by November, it is unlikely that the search for oil will be abandoned by the two governments. Prior to the unpublished and more optimistic survey of the oil position in Papua, a geological and engineering report upon the Utopia oil fields in New Guinea had not held out rosy prospects of striking oil in the majority of wells. It was stated that to test thoroughly the western oil belt in Papua, several wells would be drilled.

The June Sale of Undermuslins

This is the sale many women wait for because the prices are much lower than they are under usual conditions.

It includes American, French and Philippine underwear—in large quantities and a great variety of styles.

The prices are low—very low for fine things.

Women will find it to their advantage to shop during this sale. If you cannot come down, the shopper's assistant will be glad to make selections for you.

Newcombs-Endicott Company
DETROIT, MICH.

RUSSIAN JEWELRY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

For more than two thousand years Russia has produced an abundance of gold, silver and precious stones. From a period practically prehistoric this native wealth has been taken advantage of by its craftsmen for the production of personal ornaments. In particular the nations of the Caucasus employed much gold in ancient times in fashioning articles of jewelry which they further embellished with many rudely cut gems. The Georgian and Circassian objects in the museums of Moscow testify to their skill. Caucasian work is to be seen also in several of the great European museums, not

having been particularly renowned for the production of jewelry and certain kinds were also made in the peasant homes as a kustarny craft.

Although nowadays considerable towns, such as Kiev, Odessa, Vilna, Nizhni Novgorod, and, of course, Moscow, produce jewelry, it must be remembered that the craftsmen are for the most part genuine agrarian peasants. We know little enough of their economic conditions now, but under the old régime they were as a whole in the greatest need of extra employment. While in the summer months they were agriculturists, it was yet an impossibility for the majority to live and pay their heavy taxes from that source alone. Hence those who had a trade, such as jewelry, during

gold filigree, silver or silver-gilt ornamented with turquoise, pearls, beryl or enamels. One type shows barbaric taste in the design, being entirely worked out in pearls. Another is severely simple, formed of pendant beads, precious stones, single pearls on twisted wire mounts. Some are of pierced metal on tassels of metal beads. But the most interesting group are those formed of quantities of seed pearls, strung on hair, in broad bands or variously combined strings hanging from crescentic mounts. These are divided at intervals with quaint little bird forms of filigree. They were made by the women themselves at home and are much prized. Pearls are much used in Russian jewelry of all kinds.

Very effective adjuncts to the splendor of ceremonial dress are sets of buttons, clasps and other ornaments. Some of the very daintiest of Russian jewelers' work is bestowed upon these. As an example, we may cite a beautiful set from a court mantle comprising a fine pendant, a clasp and five buttons. The pendant is oval, outlined by a thin fillet in relief. On a diaper ground is displayed a double-headed eagle, holding a scepter and sphere. The sphere is silver, the remainder being richly enameled in blue, lillac, green, white and yellow. The clasp and buttons are simpler, ornamented with flowers in colored enamels.

Generally the buttons of most artistic value are either flat and enameled or bell-shaped in filigree. Specimens of the latter are found in most collections and exhibit typically traditional designs and fine workmanship.

Girdles of various designs show a tendency to reproduce Byzantine types, particularly those formed of plaques linked together and decorated with floral devices. One example is of silver with a floral device of emeralds and enameled border. Another is of gold with design carried out in emeralds, rubies and fine enamel. Very rich in effect also are others of linked rosettes garnished with stones and champlevé enamel. The clasp of these zones invariably exhibits the best work, being as it were the morceau délicat of the whole.

It must be considered a matter of great regret that of late years the making of such beautiful and characteristic things should be disappearing.

Yet it is a fact that during the last half century the increased production of factory-made, gimmerick trinkets has had an adverse effect. The spread of town habits and fashions has, moreover, resulted in a marked decline even in the wearing of these objects of peasant art. But Russia is a land of great spaces and almost inaccessible spots. And there are yet, throughout rural Russia, many retired districts that are little touched by outside influences. In such places the old-world fashions, the traditional garb, and many of the ancient customs still linger on. It is only in such surroundings that the beautiful jewelry is still commonly worn, although doubtless a good deal is treasured in families as heirlooms.

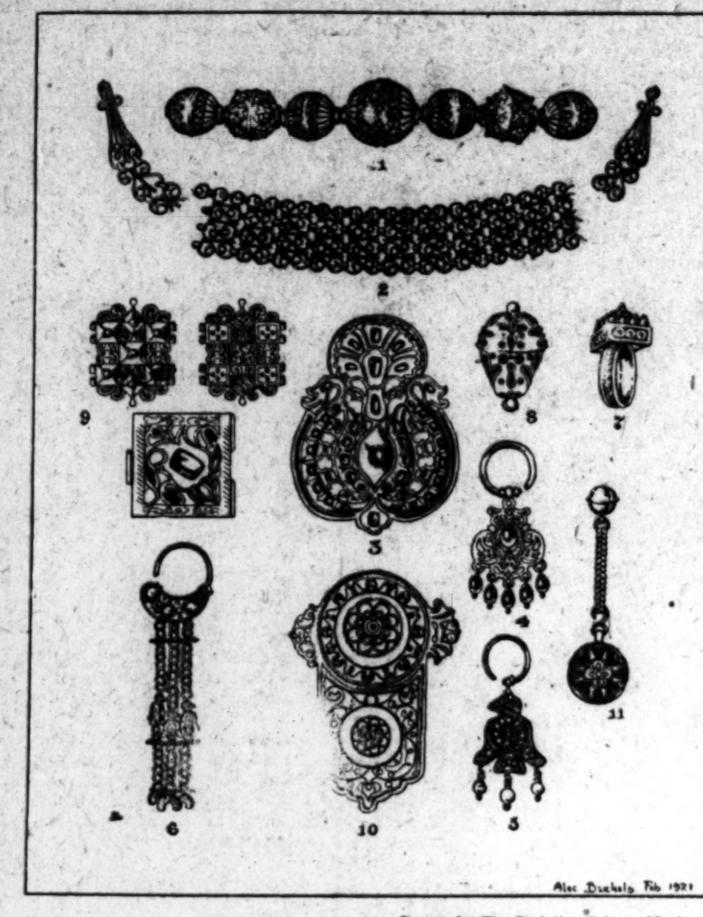
LIBERALS WIN AGAIN IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia—A good working majority has been obtained by the Liberal Government in South Australia as the result of the state elections. Forty-four seats out of 46 have been decided as follows: Liberals, 26; Farmers and Settlers, 2; Labor, 16. The government had 21 Liberals and 7 Nationalist supporters. Most of the Nationalist members, who broke away from the government and helped to form a Progressive Country Party, have been defeated. Labor comes back with practically unchanged numbers.

The victory of the Liberals is significant in view of the Premier's firm stand against industrial extremists. He recently told the workers that he was not in favor of supporting the unemployed by government grants if unemployment was caused by the refusal to accept a reduced scale of wages in order to keep industry moving.

A quaint assortment of archaic forms is exhibited in the earrings. Some are of excellent design in fine



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Examples of Russian jewelry

No. 1, beads of gold filigree. No. 2, silver neck chain. No. 3, ornament from headdress. Nos. 4, 5, and 6, earrings. No. 7, finger ring. No. 8, gold filigree button. No. 9, links from girdle. No. 10, girdle clasp. No. 11, pendant.

ably at Vienna, bearing witness to the fact that their gold and silversmiths were past masters in their craft. To this day there are whole streets in the bazaars of Tiflis entirely occupied by clever workers in the precious metals.

The skill of Scythian metal workers is classical knowledge, and none of their work is more interesting than the jewelry. More than aught else it reveals the high pitch of development to which these wonderful people attained. Their fibulae, earrings, necklaces and so forth were frequently enriched with jewels, enamel and pearls of great beauty.

The northern part of Russia—an ancient Muscovy—has always been, and is, indeed, to this day, distinct in most essentials, and its jewelry from the tenth century onward was almost exclusively Byzantine in form and feeling.

The style is still affected in some of the modern designs; but during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries Asiatic, Caucasian, Persian, and other influences brought about certain modifications, until, in the seventeenth century, the jeweler's art attained its truest, characteristically national style.

With the dawn of the next century and the epoch of Peter the Great, the court and fashionable world of Russia began to ape the nations of the West. Bijouterie followed the lead, set by the Shipwright Tsar in all artistic activities, and forsook the strong, traditional forms for those of western Europe.

But in the lesser towns, the semi-rural and rural districts, the older art lived on, and still survives, the more secure from extraneous influence perhaps in its later rôle as one of the wonderful peasant arts. When we remember that the peasantry of Russia comprises about 82 per cent of the entire population, we realize that we are permanently justified in neglecting to qualify our subject as peasant jewelry.

For centuries certain governments, such as Vladimir, Tula and Varsovia,

the winter months exercised their skill on "outside earnings" to make both ends meet.

Jewelry has always been much prized among the peasantry, and, indeed, was indispensable to the completion of the national costume of ceremonial occasion. Particularly among the Ukrainian women, necklaces of great variety and beauty are of first importance. Made of gold, silver, or silver-gilt, some of the most striking are of openwork, filigree beads of graded sizes and varied detail.

Pretty beads of glass of great variety, coral, chalcedony, or carved mother-of-pearl are more common. But the prettiest and most characteristic are probably the chains of dainty flower-petal pattern decorated in bright enamel champlevé.

Chains of silver and silver-gilt in flat openwork of scrolled design are characteristic of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In these, groups of rigid "figure of eight" scrolls are joined by small hinging links. A variety of charming variations are exhibited in chains of this type, which in their simple charm contrast strongly with more elaborate kinds formed of linked medallions or plaques, enameled and jeweled with beryls, emeralds, rubies and other stones. Lockets (often of clever filigree), gold and silver coils, crosses and medallions, enameled and set with stones, are commonly hung from these chains as pendants.

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A quaint assortment of archaic forms is exhibited in the earrings. Some are of excellent design in fine

The June Sale of Luggage

Is Propriately Timed to Help the Summer Vacationist

Men and women who wait for this annual event to buy new luggage are finding this sale a veritable bonanza of opportunity.

In the sale are Wardrobe trunks, steamer trunks, dress trunks, bags, suit cases, made according to Hudson high standards of durability and workmanship at prices which are surprisingly low.

The wardrobe trunks at \$30.50 will take care of a dozen dresses, suits and coats, and are accessory dressers to be had for \$10.00.

If you need a bag, don't miss seeing the genuine cowhide traveling bags at \$11.00 and \$14.00.

Hudson's—Lower Floor—Men's Building



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DETROIT

BRITAIN'S OUTLOOK FOR PROHIBITION

Viscount Astor Thinks the Tide May Be Turned in Its Favor Partly Through the Enormity of the Present Drink Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The recent debate in the House of Commons of Colonel Gretton's licensing bill, and Lady Astor's striking speech in opposition to it, showing it up as a brewers' bill and largely contributing to its withdrawal, has revived interest in England in the temperance question. Anyone making a survey of the present temperance position in the United Kingdom must remember that every period of self-sacrifice and self-control, such as was in force during the war, has always been followed by a period of reaction.

England's war-time control (shorter hours for drinking, and so forth), was only temporary, and will automatically lapse if no act of Parliament is passed to make the hours during which drink may be sold shorter than they were before the war. Before the war, alcohol could be sold during some 17 hours out of 24, while during the war they were reduced to 5½, and now they are 6½. It is thought the government will announce a further relaxation. Undoubtedly, unless an act is soon passed through Parliament, making shorter hours statutory, the liquor traffic will continue stirring up public opinion to demand a further relaxation. Mr. Lloyd George foresaw this when, in 1917, he said that unless the nation took over the liquor trade, there would be an irresistible pressure, on demobilization, to return practically to pre-war conditions.

Popular Sanction Needed

Knowing Viscount Astor's great interest in the temperance question, and indeed in any question that relates to the welfare of the people, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on him, and in an interview asked why Mr. Lloyd George, having foreseen the demand for a return to pre-war conditions, had not taken steps to prevent it, to which Lord Astor replied: "Well, in 1917 the old temperance societies would not give him the necessary support to take over the trade. They demanded war-time prohibition, and nothing else. He, however, felt that such a measure must have popular sanction, and that opinion in England was not so advanced as in the United States and Canada. He was undoubtedly right. Since then he has been busy with foreign affairs and industrial problems. Undoubtedly, too, most of his colleagues now are not pro-temperance."

It is also important to remember that the heavy war taxation and the inability of British industry to re-establish itself quickly has reduced the funds of the temperance organization, as it has reduced almost every one's income. So the Temperance Party is very badly off. The liquor trade, on the other hand, made gigantic profits during the war and has large fighting funds, spent lavishly in influencing public opinion since the armistice. The old temperance bodies also tended in the past, perhaps naturally, to identify themselves exclusively with the Liberal Party. The Liberal Party was smashed at the last election, and counts for little either in Parliament or in the country. This, of course, affects the effectiveness of the temperance forces.

Labor's Attitude

"Labor, as a whole, has failed to appreciate that the political influence of drink must be on the side of reaction and conservatism. Labor hitherto has been so busy with purely industrial and wage problems that it has failed to see how the liquor traffic was helping to defeat its efforts. Of political leaders, Mr. Asquith in the past has fought for licensing reform, but with his head and not with his heart. Since the armistice he has seen war gains in sobriety lost without protest.

"Mr. Lloyd George has for the time being ceased to be a fighting factor on the side of temperance. Many of his Coalition associates are intimately connected with the liquor traffic. Probably also, as Prime Minister, he does not feel himself as free to go out and tilt against social evils as he used to when he was not head of the government. So there is quite a

stamp in temperance and progress, and a casual observer might feel that liquor was unduly influencing public opinion."

HOUSE OF COMMONS INSTALLS SPEAKER

J. H. Whitley Is Appointed at a Time When, It Is Asserted, "Confidence in Parliament Was Never More Needed"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England—The important event of the election of a new Speaker was witnessed in the House of Commons recently when J. H. Whitley was unanimously elected as the successor to J. W. Lowther, who had held this office under six successive Parliaments and during five administrations.

Punctually at 4:25 the mace was brought in and placed on the table, the members rising in their places. The Prime Minister then read a brief message from King George, giving leave to the House to forthwith proceed to the election of a successor to Mr. Lowther. Colonel Mildmay, Coalition Unionist, immediately rose, and amid cheers proposed the election of Speaker of Mr. Whitley.

If the office of the chairmanship of committees did not entitle the holder to the succession to the speakership, Colonel Mildmay said, neither should it be regarded as a disqualification. Mr. Whitley had stood the test imposed by that office, and could be trusted to preserve the traditions which had made the House the model of its kind.

Labor Endorses Appointment

Arthur Henderson, as senior member of the Labor Party, seconded. Never was confidence in Parliament more needed, he said, than at the present time, and the Speaker could play an important part in creating and maintaining that confidence. Mr. Whitley had presided with great ability over the inquiry into the relations between employers and employed in 1916, which resulted in the formation of what was known as the Whitley Councils, destined, Mr. Henderson believed, to play a still more important part in industrial affairs.

A Spiritual Revival

"As a matter of fact," continued Lord Astor, "there are signs of a spiritual revival. The other day the brewers had a heavy blow in Parliament when they had to withdraw an anti-temperance bill they had expected to pass."

Inquiring of Lord Astor whether he thought the day would ever come when England would adopt prohibition, he said: "In these times of change it is unwise to prophesy as to what may happen in the future. Some reformers of the modern school advocate state ownership, so as to get disinterested management during the period while the drink is sold, in order to get rid of the private profit-making interest and propaganda which has such a powerful grip on the country. They would couple with this a scheme of total veto."

English Sense of Justice

"The old temperance societies will not recognize the 1904 Licensing Act," said Lord Astor, "which entitled licensees to compensation on a new basis. So long as the temperance societies refuse to admit this basic idea of compensation and are satisfied with the opposite viewpoint expressed by lawyers, for political purposes, in Parliament, they will fail to get the public support necessary for early progress. The chief characteristic of Englishmen is a sense of justice, and voters can easily be aroused against confiscatory proposals."

"Some influential people feel," Lord Astor concluded, "that temperance would make the most rapid progress if all localities were given the right of voting periodically on the three alternatives of private ownership, public ownership, and prohibition. Personally I am sure each of these two latter alternatives would be adopted by some districts, and I have sufficient faith in democracy to be confident that the best alternative, as it proved itself on trial, would be gradually adopted by an increasing number of areas. I should advocate giving reasonable compensation in case of a prohibition vote, as well as on a public ownership vote, because I prefer to pay for progress in cash rather than delay progress and so pay in human lives, in misery, and in industrial inefficiency."

52 years

1869
1921

MONDAY, June 6th, marks the 52nd Anniversary of this store—over half a century in business—and it's to be celebrated in a fitting manner—

a sale

that involves over a million dollars in choice merchandise in every department of the house. Prices will be radically less—and will be the kind that are remembered.

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House. He came to the House 20 years ago rather reluctantly, he said, from local work and the rough and tumble comradeship of the boys of a great industrial town. "Those boys," continued Mr. Whitley, "were my university. From them I learned most of what I know, and a great piece of my heart is with them still." (Labor cheers) "I tremble that I should be called to follow in Mr. Lowther's footsteps, but I shall do my utmost to maintain the liberties and independence of this House of Commons," he concluded. Mr. Whitley was then escorted to the Chair by his proposer, seconded, and formally returned thanks.

The Prime Minister, addressing Mr. Whitley as Speaker-elect, congratulated him upon his unanimous election, a unanimity which had been emphasized by the protest made, not against him personally but against the delinquencies of the government. His Majesty had signified his pleasure, continued Mr. Lloyd George, that the Commons should present their Speaker-elect at the House of Peers the next day for His Majesty's royal approbation. Mr. Asquith having associated himself in the congratulations, the House adjourned till the next day.

In Bob Wig

The next afternoon the Speaker-elect took the chair at 2:40. He was attired in a bob wig, a black costume with knee breeches, but without the Speaker's robes. At 2:50 Black Rod appeared and summoned the Commons to the House of Peers to hear a commission read. Mr. Whitley, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms carrying the mace, at once obeyed the summons, and was followed by the large majority of the members present.

Labor Endorses Appointment

Meanwhile the House of Lords met at 2:45. The Lord Chancellor intimated that a Royal Commission had been appointed to declare His Majesty's approval of the choice of the Commons of the Right Honorable John Henry Whitley to be their Speaker. At that moment the Speaker-elect appeared at the Bar, attended by Black Rod, the Sergeant-at-Arms and the representatives of the Commons standing behind. The Royal Commission was read, and the Lord Chancellor addressed Mr. Whitley.

After replying, the Speaker and the Commons left the Bar, and returned to the House of Commons. Mr. Whitley, at once retired to the robe room, and shortly afterwards took the chair, attired in his full-bottomed wig and the Speaker's robes. Thus was consummated the election and installation of Mr. Whitley as Speaker, in which post he is the supreme authority governing the actions of the Mother of Parliaments.

HOME BUILDING ENCOURAGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—Thousands of homes will be erected in Portland during the next few months, in the prediction of Portland realty men, who recently staged a successful "Build a Home" exposition in the municipal auditorium. The realty board, which planned the exposition, is planning to make the affair an annual event. It is estimated that the attendance during the week ran over the 100,000 mark.

Precedent Followed

Austin Chamberlain, in reply, said the government would deeply regret if it were thought in any quarter that the executive had interfered with the traditional rights and privileges of the members. The government had strictly followed precedent in this matter and had satisfied itself that the name of the honorable member for Halifax, Mr. Whitley, was the name desired by the great majority of the House. On behalf of the government he formally stated that it recognized no inherent right on the part of the chairman of committees to succeed to the speakership. Amid a loud chorus of "Agreed" from all parts of the House, Mr. Whitley was then unanimously elected as Speaker.

Mr. Whitley, who was received with cheers on rising, said he regarded the speakership, not as a gift but as a serious call, and he placed himself in full measure at the service of the

COMMUNIST PLAN FOR RUINED NORTH

Object of French Communists Appears to Be to Use Regions as Means of Propaganda—Shattered Towns a Menace

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Communists in France in their turn have been occupying themselves with the question of the devastated regions. They called a conference at Paris at which were present about 80 delegates representing the various federations from the invaded north.

The Communist view differs not only from the Government view but also from that of the Confédération Générale du Travail, which proposes reconstruction by a direct cooperation of the German and French workers acting independently of the government.

The report which was presented for discussion set out there were four kinds of damages—industrial, agricultural, damages to houses, and damages to furniture. Always the industrialists who had been injured had been favored by the State. The provisional indemnity paid had in some cases been very large. But, according to the Communists, little had been done for the reconstruction of working-class houses.

Housing Neglected

The agriculturists had also been less favored. In some of the departments what is called the red zone is still desert. Where the cultivation of the soil was again possible, the housing question had been neglected.

The damage done to houses was estimated at \$2,000,000,000 francs. Only 2½ per cent had been repaired. Temporary constructions had been put up everywhere. Certain advances had been made—1000 francs to each head of a family, plus 200 francs for each person at his charge. Now with such a sum it was often found impossible to do anything satisfactory, with the result that many persons were without habitation and without money.

Always it should be insisted, in spite of this Communist report which paints the situation in the blackest colors, very much indeed has been done by the individual inhabitants, by the municipal authorities, and by the government. But although this reservation must be made, it is interesting to hear the criticism of the government plan. The government plan regards the

question as almost entirely one of money. It demands money from Germany which would be employed by the French in the rebuilding by contractors of the ravaged regions. Until lately at any rate there has always been opposed any suggestion of German cooperation, German supply of materials and of labor.

The Communists condemn this method of looking at the problem as a purely financial one. Unless German labor and material are available, the period of the construction will indeed be long. It is of vital interest that the period should be short.

An International Loan

The plan of the Confédération Générale du Travail is equally condemned. This plan would extend the attributions of cooperative organizations and would admit German labor and German material. There would be created a national office and an international office which would occupy themselves with the statistics of needs and resources, which would draw up a program of work in the order of urgency. The reconstruction would be financed by an international loan of which Germany would pay the interest and the redemption.

Now the Communists definitely repudiate the plan of Germany paying, for they argue that the charge would fall not upon the German capitalists but upon the German proletariat!

Further, the plan is criticized because it is "incompatible with the existing régime." Its cooperative character would "menace the principle of profit," and the state could not admit any organism which challenged its sovereign power. Thus the proposal is not a practical one.

The rest of the report is pure propaganda and therefore need not be given. Indeed, it would not be easy to indicate what are the practical proposals of the Communists. Apparently as a preliminary measure all governments must be abolished, which is hardly helpful or encouraging to the unfortunate inhabitants who are expected to wait until the Communists come into power in France and Germany.

Nevertheless while proclaiming that under the present régime there is no hope for the ruined north, the congress decided to draw up a plan of its own. The conclusion is of course contradictory. The object of the Communists is not to help in the repair of the destroyed provinces, but to use them as a means of propaganda. That is indeed the important point which should be noted—that the continued existence of shattered towns constitutes a most dangerous weapon in the hands of the revolutionary party. It will be exceedingly perilous, therefore, to allow this question to trail along without solution.

DOMINION LEAGUE'S APPEAL TO ULSTER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Irish Dominion League, with which Sir Horace Plunkett is associated, has drawn up a memorial to the Premier which is circulating with the object of obtaining signatures. It advocates that Ulster Unionists should agree to an all-Ireland parliament in the British Commonwealth, and that separation should be abandoned for the sake of Irish unity. It is claimed that this plan would make peace and settlement possible.

On the question of northeast Ulster, the memorial states "We who believe in national self-government and who recognize the injustice of satisfying our countrymen in northeast Ulster in regard to their needs, sentiments and apprehensions, ask the government to take the initiative and make a firm offer of full dominion status to Ireland, leaving its people to determine the form of government, subject only to two conditions: (1) That an agreement between Great Britain and Ireland in regard to defense and foreign relations shall be reached; (2) that northeast Ulster must not be compelled to accept for itself the above form of government if it prefers to enjoy the position given to it by the act of 1920."

The formation of an all-Ireland assembly is then suggested to discuss settlement on the dominion basis, Southern Ireland to be afforded adequate facilities for appointing delegates; these delegates to be elected on the understanding that they would afterward meet as constituent assembly without being obliged to take their seats in either parliament: the assembly in the meantime having been authorized by the Westminster Parliament to frame a constitution for Ireland in accordance with full dominion status.

The discussion with the government regarding defense and foreign relations would be one of the first duties of the assembly. Northeast Ulster would be left perfectly free to set up its own parliament by a majority vote, and in the event of such a decision the members from Southern Ireland would then be at liberty to adopt or reject the dominion status. In case the South agreed to establish a "dominion" for themselves, it is proposed that Northern Ireland would have power to come into it at any time on terms mutually agreed upon. The memorials express themselves confident that agreement between representatives from all Ireland could be arrived at on these lines.



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32x2½ S. S.	21.00	26.00	32.90	36.40	2.90
32x4 S. S.	26.90	34.40	41.85	46.30	3.55
34x4½ S. S.	38.35	—	49.65	54.90	4.75
35x5 S. S.	47.05	—	61.90	68.45	5.85

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CLOTHING INQUIRY HASTENING URGED

Clothing Trades Association of New York Tells Senate Committee Amalgamated Union Aims at Industrial Sovietism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—On the alleged ground that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the bodies and organizations with which it is affiliated constitute a direct menace to organized labor in America, and aim at nothing less than Bolshevism in industry, representatives of the Clothing Trades Association of New York pleaded with the Senate Education and Labor Committee yesterday to hasten the investigation of the clothing trade provided for in the Borden resolution.

William A. Bandler, president of the New York Clothing Trades Association, and Archibald E. Stevenson, counsel for the association, who was also counsel for the Lusk committee, were heard by the committee behind closed doors. The members of the committee were much impressed by the description of the situation in the clothing trade given them in the executive session, and indicated that if the facts were as stated there should be a searching inquiry, if only to reveal the un-American activities and agitation which it is alleged have their center and kernel in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

Mr. Stevenson's Charges

Mr. Stevenson charged that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and their activities were responsible for the clothing workers' strike and foisted the labor trouble which led to a reduction of production and the consequent high costs to the consumers. Apart from this charge, he stressed the character of the alleged political-economic agitation conducted by the central organization and asserted that the basic purpose of it was not the betterment of wages and conditions of employment, but the securing of control of the industry as a communistic venture. They propose, the witness told the committee, not merely to break up the clothing industry, but to destroy the basis of trade unionism in America.

Organizations to bring these things about, it was stated, have been established along the group and committee line familiar in the methods used by the Soviet Government. It was indicated by William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, that he and other members of the committee were much impressed by what they learned of the political-economic character of the agitation which has unhooked the clothing industry.

Danger to Be Avoided

Plans of the committee now are to summon some of the representatives and officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers before the committee. Mr. Kenyon is regarded universally as one of the fairest and most liberal men in public life in America, and he will no doubt endeavor to get the viewpoint of the workers before mapping out the scope of the investigation.

The danger that must be avoided, it is stated, is that of putting too much stress on the agitation and methods of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. This could easily be done by raising the bogey of bolshevism, which has so often before proved an easy way of swinging inquiries into devious channels and of shielding other interests which hoped to capitalize "psychological obsessions," as it were.

In other words, the Senate resolution specifically demands that every phase of the clothing industry be investigated. It is deemed as important to look into conditions in the "sweat shops" of New York, Philadelphia and Boston to ascertain the responsibility of the employers for low standards of living, as it is to link up the Amalgamated Workers with the Soviet, at a time when the Soviet leaders themselves are swinging free of communism and establishing the old moorings with economic capitalism.

Again, it is alleged to be one of the outstanding facts of the clothing situation that the retail stores in every city in the United States, whether owned and run by Jews or by Gentiles, have been the most flagrant violators of common justice in the milking of the consumer. The Kenyon committee, it is hoped, will see to it that the inquiry covers all offenders against the public interest, whether the offenders be manufacturers of clothing, employers of labor, garment workers or retailers. This will undoubtedly be the view taken by Mr. Kenyon.

Peace Signed in Industry

Agreement Between Amalgamated and Manufacturers Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—After a 25-weeks' lockout and strike, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the Clothing Manufacturers Association of New York Inc. signed an agreement yesterday which both sides hope will result in lasting peace in the garment trades.

The agreement is to be administered

by a board of arbitration recognizing the union shop. This is the feature most satisfactory to the workers, who insist that the employers aimed to destroy the union, as indicated in suits for its dissolution, based upon assumptions that the union was trying to seize the industry. The fallacy of such claims is now seen, the workers say, in the agreement for cooperation between employers and employees.

Failure to establish their claims in court is regarded as having hastened the employers' decision to work out an agreement. Although a few employers still hold out against the union, more than 60 firms here are parties to the agreement.

Board of Three Members

The arbitration board is to be composed of three members, one from the union, one from the manufacturers, and a third selected jointly to act as impartial chairman. The agreement provides for a 15 per cent wage reduction, a 44-hour week, determination of production standards by union and employer representatives in each shop, determination by joint committee of a wage scale automatically to become part of the agreement, and establishment of a commission representing union and association to work out relations, among union, manufacturers and contractors. The agreement affects the subordinate markets of Boston, Newark (New Jersey), Baltimore and Philadelphia, where strikes were called following the lockout here.

The solidarity of the workers in this industry was a strong factor toward settlement. About \$2,000,000 was raised by the garment workers in various centers to support their fellows.

After the controversy had been underway for some time about 20,000 of the workers went back to independent shops, and their contributions helped those still out.

The suits against and for the union will be dropped, except those brought by members of the manufacturers' group who still hold out against the union.

Production to Be Increased

Under the agreement the union undertakes to increase the production or output of the workers. That is to be done by marking up the standard weekly production requirement of each group or section 15 per cent. The manufacturers demanded an individual daily standard of production, but the union leaders would not agree to this, as it will not recognize the right of the manufacturer to control the individual worker.

The union guarantees of an increased output is novel in the settlement of labor strikes and its operation in practice will be watched with keen interest.

Both sides are convinced that only cooperation between the association and the union can serve their own best interests, as well as the best interests of the public and the industry. The fact that this concord has been reached after six months of conflict is the strongest guarantee that neither party will again resort to strike or lockout.

The agreement provides against every conceivable emergency that might interrupt production. Readjustments in costs of production have been made which place the New York market in a position to compete on equal terms with all the other clothing centers.

The manufacturers steadfastly refused to accept negotiation or mediation. The association, president-charged union officials with graft and threatened a legislative investigation. His charges were never substantiated and the investigation did not materialize. At the same time Mr. Bandler tried to discredit the union by raising the "sovietism" cry, of which Justice Bijur later disposed. The National Federation of Clothing Manufacturers held a secret meeting in Rochester, New York. New York manufacturers asked for support in their fight against the union, but were refused because the federation had not been consulted before the lockout, and because it intended to maintain agreements with the union.

William A. Bandler, president of the association, resigned as president, giving as a reason that he was not willing to deal with the Amalgamated. With him a number of small manufacturers withdrew from the association and announced that they would continue to fight.

The small minority group under the leadership of Mr. Bandler organized the New York Clothing Trade Association, to continue the fight for the open shop. This association employs about 3000 workers, not more than 7 per cent of the clothing workers employed in this city.

Then, under Mark L. Abrahams, the new president, the original association negotiated a settlement.

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SAVE \$1 A WEEK

For 5 years and you will have \$22,74. over a tenth of which is interest. Let us show you how other amounts saved weekly will grow.

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PURE SELF-RAISING
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Cincinnati, Ohio.

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ASSOCIATIONS AND LAWS ON TRADE

Mr. Hoover Says Most National Associations Contribute to Public Welfare — Authority of Federal Trade Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Developing the recent remarks of the Attorney-General regarding the amenability of trade associations to the federal trade laws, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said yesterday that the relation of trade associations and trade institutes to the anti-trust laws had been discussed at great length in the Administration. Of the many thousands of such organizations there was a small minority who had degenerated into ways that made for restraint of trade.

"All are agreed," said Mr. Hoover, "that the purposes and actions of the vast majority of national associations are a constructive contribution to public welfare. Their activity in promotion of better business practices, advancement of technical processes, simplification of production, standardization of quality, extension of foreign trade, commercial arbitration, etc., all make for more efficient industry and business. Many of them collect information as to production, stocks of raw and other material, percentage of industry in active operation, total orders in hand—all of which, when available to the public, contribute to stability and the increasing efficiency of industry and to the protection both of the smaller manufacturer and the consumer. The Department of Commerce wishes to cooperate and assist with all of this sort of effort."

"Whether these latter practices constitute a violation of the national anti-trust laws must be determined by the courts, and this the Attorney-General is vigorously proceeding to find out."

"All of this raises anew the question of the authority of the Federal Trade Commission. The original conception of the commission was that it should, among other things, advise business men as to what constituted a violation of the restraint of trade laws, but these powers were struck out in the course of original legislation. It seems to me that the seven years' experience with the commission should now enable a reconsideration of its powers with a view to giving it a more constructive function, subject, say, to review by the Attorney-General, by which it could remove the uncertainties from the minds of business men as to the line between the field of cooperation for promotion of production and trade in public interest and the field of practices against public interest. There is nothing so destructive of business as uncertainty, and business has inherently enough uncertainty to deal with, without this one."

TENANTS PROTEST
BY "RENT STRIKE"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERTOWN, Massachusetts—Banding together in protest against increasing rents, 60 members of the Watertown Tenants League have instituted a "rent strike," the first move of which was to wait in a group upon the agent of the realty company owning the dwellings in a certain section and proffer the rental price obtaining before increases of from \$5 to \$15 were announced. Witnesses, stenographers and lawyers accompanied the

protesters to the office of the

realty company.

Mr. Bandler, president of the

National Federation of Clothing

Manufacturers, said:

"The strike is a protest against

increasing rents."

MAULS PARKER COMPANY

Business Suits—Sport Suits
Golf Suits—for all men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate passed yesterday a House bill allowing telephone companies doing interstate business to consolidate, with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The measure now goes to the President.

TELEPHONE CONSOLIDATION

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERBURY, Connecticut—

Interest begins June 10

Last Dividend 4%

SAVE \$1 A WEEK

For 5 years and you will have

\$22,74. over a tenth of which is

interest. Let us show you how

other amounts saved weekly will

grow.

Total Assets Over \$35,000,000

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75 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Try OLD KENTUCKY

PURE SELF-RAISING

PAN CAKE FLOUR

Has No Superior. At your grocers.

Manufactured only by

THE HOWELL MANUFACTURING CO.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

There is not a preference which Macular Parker designing fails to meet.

There is not a fancy as to fabric

or pattern that need go ungratified.

Men of all tastes will find in the

Macular Parker stock the satisfying

answer to every problem in Clothes.

READY-TO-WEAR

SUITS: \$45 to \$75

SPORT SUITS: \$55 to \$70

(Coat—Vest—Trousers)

Knickers to Match: \$15 to \$18

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READY-TO-WEAR

SUITS: \$45 to \$75

TOPCOATS: \$35 to \$65

GOLF SUITS: \$40 to \$65

(Two Pieces)

Trousers to Match: \$10 to \$19

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISS WETHERED TO PLAY MISS LEITCH

Open and Closed Champions Meet Today for the British Women's Open Golf Championship, Turnberry, Scotland

TURNBERRY, Scotland—Miss Cecil Leitch, English open champion, and Miss Joyce Wethered, closed champion, will play today for the British ladies' open golf championship. In the semi-finals, Thursday afternoon, Miss Leitch defeated Miss Janet Jackson, Irish champion, 1 up, and Miss Wethered defeated Miss L. Scroggie of St. Rule, 8 and 6.

Play in the fifth round was close and exciting, the victory for the last three competitors being obtained only on the last green. Mrs. Alan MacBeth of Mesketh, in her match against Miss Jackson, was off her game in the early stages of play, but she recovered and carried the match to the nineteenth hole before losing to Miss Jackson's long straight drives.

Miss Wethered defeated Mrs. J. Cochran of Stirling, principally by five straight drives and accurate play on the greens, while Miss Scroggie defeated Miss Molly Griffiths of Sunningdale, in a close match by 1 hole. Miss Leitch maintained her championship form against Mrs. Caulley of Thanet, who was good on short play but lost by 2 and 1 owing to the superiority of Miss Leitch's driving.

MISS MARLEY IS TITLE WINNER

Captures Twelfth Welsh Ladies Golf Union Championship Held Over Aberdovey Links

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, England—Miss Molly Marley, of the Glamorgan club, won the twelfth championship meeting of the Welsh Ladies Golf Union, which was held from May 2 to May 7, over the Aberdovey links. There were 59 individual entries and eight teams, one more in each section than the previous year at Porthcawl, and brilliant golf was witnessed by a record gathering.

In the individual championship, Mrs. Rupert Phillips of Radyr, the holder, was defeated in the first round proper by Mrs. John Duncan, Glamorganshire, an international player and member of the Invincible Glamorgan County team, at the nineteenth hole, after a brilliant, evenly-contested game.

The former champion, however, had the honor of setting up a new ladies' course record for Aberdovey of 82. Mrs. Duncan was greatly fancied after her fine victory, but after defeating Miss L. P. Jones, Aberdovey, in the second round 5 and 4, and Miss Oswald Thomas, Newport, another international, in the third round, by 7 and 6, she lost to Mrs. V. Rieben, Aberdovey, in the semi-final, by 2 and 1, chiefly through the magnificent putting of her opponent. Mrs. H. F. Thomas, Royal Porthcawl, a Welsh international, was defeated by Mrs. Rieben in the second round.

The result was Mrs. Rieben and Miss Marley, last year's runner-up, who in turn had defeated Mrs. A. J. Musgrave, Chester, 3 and 2, Miss A. Selkirk, Prestatyn, 5 and 3, and Miss Smith-Cunningham, Tenby, 4 and 3. In addition to the victories over Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Rieben, who was playing in her first championship, defeated Mrs. A. Blake Radyr 3 and 2. In the final, Miss Marley, holding a decided advantage in her long game, kept a steadily increasing lead. At the end of the morning session, she held a lead of five holes—the contest, for the first time, was over 36 holes—and in the afternoon the match was decided at the thirteenth hole, Miss Marley winning by 7 and 5.

Miss Marley hits a magnificent length ball from the tee, and at times her short game is very fine indeed. The team championship was won by the Radyr side, which defeated Tenby in the final by 3 games to 2. The holders, Royal Porthcawl, lost to Radyr in the first round by 4 games to 1. Other competing teams were Prestatyn, Aberdovey, Criccieth, Abersychan and Rhyl. The Lady Windsor Cup, presented by the Earl of Plymouth, for the best three aggregate gross scores, was won by Mrs. John Duncan, with a gross score of 258. Miss J. Bramwell won the Rhyl and Radyr Cups; Mrs. Rupert Phillips, the Porthcawl Cup; Miss Molly Marley the Swansea Cup; Mrs. Dickson, the Carnarvonshire Cup; Miss M. B. Smith, the Newport Cup, and Miss Smith-Cunningham, the Glamorgan Cup. Next year's ladies championships will be held at Llanidrod Wells.

R. B. BAKER TO LEAD BATES

LEWISTON, Maine—R. B. Baker, of Hampton, New Hampshire, has been elected captain of the Bates College track team. He won the international two-mile run at Pennsylvania's relay carnival, the Maine and New England two-mile championships and the New England individual cross-country championship.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS

PRINCETON, New Jersey—The Princeton University lawn tennis team, which recently won the inter-collegiate title, will play a combined Oxford-Cambridge University team at Saarbrueck sometime about the middle of July. Before this match the English players will meet Harvard and Yale at the Longwood Cricket

Club at Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, on July 6. The Orange and Black team will include Capt. J. L. Werner '21, E. T. Herndon '21, C. M. Shipway '22, H. L. Taylor '23, H. T. Dickinson '22, A. H. Drawner '21 and H. T. Kalteneck '22. These will be the Tigers' first international tennis matches and coupled with the fact that the team has received its varietal "Ps" for the first time in history, tennis is expected to become one of Princeton's foremost minor sports.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA DRAW

Italy Wins Over Belgium at Antwerp in the International Association Football Matches

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—An Association football match took place between Germany and Austria at Dresden recently before 3000 spectators, and resulted in a draw of 3 goals all. Austria had altered its forward line from that which had previously played against Switzerland. Germany was strongly represented, and after about eight minutes' play scored the first goal. This success was followed up by a second five minutes later. A penalty gave the Austrians their first goal, and at half-time the score was 2 to 1. On the resumption Germany managed to maintain the advantage, and after 10 minutes had elapsed found the net for a third time. Austria then added two goals in rapid succession. There was an exciting finish, both sides striving hard to gain the decision, but no further score resulted. This was the fifth encounter between Germany and Austria. Previously Austria had won thrice by 3 to 2 and once by 5 to 1.

At the Stadium at Antwerp recently Italy gained a magnificent victory over Belgium by scoring three goals in the last 20 minutes, thus gaining by 3 to 2 a match which had seemed lost. Belgium, although deprived of the services of five experienced international players, managed to put a fairly strong team into the field. The Belgians, who at first seemed the better balanced side, opened the scoring early and placed the second point to their credit just after the second half. Commencing in the 25th minute of the second half a goal was registered for Italy, and soon after that the scores were made level. With only eight minutes left, Belgium missed a penalty kick, and, after a splendid effort, Italy scored the winning goal two minutes before the final whistle sounded. This was Italy's second meeting with Belgium, the first being in 1912 at Turin, when she won by 1 to 0.

At Amsterdam on May 8, Italy and Holland shared four goals. Italy led by 2 to 0 until five minutes before the end, when by a great effort Holland succeeded in equalizing. On the same date, South Germany defeated Austria by 3 to 2. This game took place at Fürth. Five minutes before half-time the Germans scored their first goal. After the restart a second was headed in against Austria and there was no further score till well into the second half, when Austria's first goal was obtained. The South German team managed to increase its lead by one further point, and in the last moments of the game, Austria found the net.

WISCONSIN EASILY TAKES TRACK MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—The University of Wisconsin track team overwhelmed the Northwestern University team by a score of 104 to 31 at Camp Randall, in a track meet in which the Badgers placed in every event and scored slams in five of them.

G. M. Sundt '22, Wisconsin, was high point winner of the meet with 10 points. He took first places in both the 16-pound shotput and in the running broad jump. H. C. Blackwood '23 scored nine points for Northwestern by taking first in the hammer throw, second in the discus throw, and third in the shotput.

The Badgers took first places in every event except the 100-yard dash, in which Northwestern took both first and second, and in the hammer throw, in which the Purple took first. Lack of real competition in many events which the Badgers won easily was the cause of slow time and poor records. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by E. A. Polak, Northwestern; H. C. Grausnick, Northwestern, second; L. W. McClure, Wisconsin, third. Time—10s.

100-Yard Dash—Won by E. W. Johnson, Wisconsin; H. C. Grausnick, Northwestern, third. Time—12s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by P. A. Kayser, Wisconsin; H. E. Young, Northwestern, second; I. L. Wade, Wisconsin, third. Time—52s.

880-Yard Run—Won by R. C. Blodgett, Wisconsin; C. L. Nash, Wisconsin, second; Wellington Brothers, Wisconsin, third. Time—2m. 35s.

One-Mile Run—C. W. Wiles and Wellington Brothers, Wisconsin, tied for first; M. H. Wall, Wisconsin, third. Time—4m. 41s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by H. C. Dennis, Wisconsin; G. C. Wade, Wisconsin, second; S. G. H. Finkle, Wisconsin, third. Time—17m.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by A. J. Knollin, Wisconsin; H. C. W. Armstrong, Wisconsin, second; H. W. Perrin, Northwestern, third. Time—15s.

200-Yard Hurdles—Won by G. B. Stolzen, Wisconsin; A. J. Knollin, Wisconsin, second; H. W. Perrin, Northwestern, third. Time—22s.

Running High Jump—Won by P. M. Pratten, Wisconsin, 5ft.; Basil Mobley, Wisconsin, second, 5ft. 11in.; H. K. Young, Northwestern, third, 5ft. 7in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by G. M. Sundt, Wisconsin, 22ft. 9in.; W. J. Regel,

Wisconsin, second, 21ft. 11in.; J. C. Brook, Wisconsin, third, 20ft. 11in.

Pole Vault—Won by L. L. Wilder, Wisconsin, 12ft.; D. M. Merrick, Wisconsin, second, 11ft. 6in.; L. W. McClure, Wisconsin, third, 11ft.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by G. M. Sundt, Wisconsin, 40ft. 9in.; R. W. Towney, Northwestern, second, 40ft. 8in.; H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, third, 10ft. 1in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, 11ft. 10in.; T. C. Nichols, Wisconsin, second, 11ft. 4in.; Malcolm MacCartney, Wisconsin, third, 10ft. 4in.

Javelin Throw—Won by L. E. Norem, Wisconsin, 59in.; K. W. Ringland, Northwestern, second, 55ft. 10in.; Malcolm MacCartney, Wisconsin, third, 14ft. 2in.

Discus Throw—Won by J. J. Lashovec, Wisconsin, 154ft. 8in.; H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, second, 13ft. 9in.; R. W. Towney, Northwestern, third, 11ft. 6in.

Shot Put—Won by J. E. Norem, Wisconsin, 59in.; K. W. Ringland, Northwestern, second, 55ft. 10in.; Malcolm MacCartney, Wisconsin, third, 14ft. 2in.

Hammer Throw—Won by H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, 11ft. 10in.; T. C. Nichols, Wisconsin, second, 11ft. 4in.; Malcolm MacCartney, Wisconsin, third, 10ft. 4in.

Discus Throw—Won by J. E. Norem, Wisconsin, 59in.; K. W. Ringland, Northwestern, second, 55ft. 10in.; Malcolm MacCartney, Wisconsin, third, 14ft. 2in.

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Shot Put—Won by J. E. Norem, Wisconsin, 59in.; K.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

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THE NEWPORT OF CANADA—with a fascinating international social life the summer through.

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The atmosphere of the Hotel Cleveland is as near Homelike as it is possible to make a large hotel in a large city. Quiet refinement surrounds every move made by every employee. All the conditions conducive to a comfortable stay.

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Cafe—Grill—Cafeteria



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One of Chicago's best located and most comfortable resident and transient hotels. Near the Lake Shore Drive district. Ten minutes' walk to shops and theatres.

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One of Chicago's Favorite South Side resident and transient hotels, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.

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Elegantly Furnished and Homelike
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to Stockton Street; walk one and one-half blocks
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Tel. Butter 2700. J. W. FLANNERY, Mgr.

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Summer Rates Being Given
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For additional Hotel and
Resort Advertising see
pages 9 and 10.

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"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"
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An homelike Hotel with the essential
requirements of a well regulated
establishment.

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early. Season June 20th
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To avoid disappointment,
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to September 30th.

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Close to the heart of the great city.

Where guests find accommodations and service as
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Many of the amazing interests and lux-
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Hotel Commodore GEO. W. SWEENEY
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"Get off the train and turn to the left!"

The Belmont James Woods
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Room and Bath \$2.50 and \$3.00, up
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WHEN Hotel McAlpin
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Following closely upon this first
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wishes to make, to people who are
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Under the direction of L. M. Boomer
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32nd to 33rd Street and Broadway

Prince George
Hotel

28th St.
Near Fifth Ave.

In the very center of New York's business
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Metropolitan in its appointments and
operation, yet known best of all for its
homelike quiet and for the unfailing
comfort that its guests expect of it.

George H. Newton,
Manager.

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An Atmosphere of Comfort and Refinement
SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH, \$3.00 UPWARDS
ROOM, WITH BATH, FOR TWO,
\$5.00 to \$8.00 PER DAY

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Making you glad you stopped
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Where a high type of service sup-
plemented by most reasonable rates
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importance.

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Quietly situated, yet very convenient to
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European plan. Every
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SIGNS IN BUSINESS ARE CONSTRUCTIVE

Reductions in Steel Prices, Encouraging Federal Reserve Report, Better Railroad Earnings, Among Improvements Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK.—The past week has developed more constructive signs of improvement in the economic life of the United States. Reviewing the general financial and business conditions throughout the country for May the Federal Reserve Board reports a "definite turn for the better" but adds that there is little prospect for an "immediate sharp improvement of conditions." Governor Harding of the board, who has just returned to Washington from a tour of the south and west, is more encouragingly optimistic, however, and says:

"We in this country have passed the most trying period of the worldwide readjustment of trade and prices and are on the road to recovery. We are approaching the new crop season with underlying conditions far sounder and more favorable than they were a year ago, and, in spite of the unprecedented carry-over of cotton and grain, largely financed on bank credit, the reserves of the Federal Reserve System are nearly 40 per cent higher than they were a year ago, which leaves no room for apprehension regarding the financing of either agriculture or industry. Indeed, with the recent easing of credit and with the federal reserve banks ready, as usual, to extend liberal credits to member banks for the legitimate requirements of their customers, bankers everywhere seemed disposed to dismiss credit as a factor of uncertainty or concern in the making of the new crops."

The prospect of an "immediate sharp improvement," referred to by the board, is still contingent upon a great number of factors, not the least of which is the necessity for a stabilization of prices that can hardly be expected until all recalcitrant yield proportionately. It is generally agreed that liquidation and recessions in prices are best accomplished gradually rather than by sudden drops. Another step in the reduction of prices by one of the basic industries is that of the American Steel & Wire Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, which announces a cut of \$5 a ton throughout the entire list of wire products, including nails.

Steel Prices Cut Again

Whether this is the start of a new campaign of price cutting in steel and iron products remains to be seen, but it is certain that pressure for lower prices in these commodities is being exerted by the various industries that use these products, especially the automobile manufacturers, who are cutting their prices drastically and naturally look for concessions in raw materials. The \$15,000,000,000 worth of building work that the country needs still waits mainly because the feeling is that prices are not yet low enough.

Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation has said repeatedly that it was questionable if price cutting alone stimulated business, and the trade generally has been watching the results of the recent reductions and reports that comparatively little business has developed. But it is pointed out that there are other factors entering into the situation so far as a raw product is concerned. Taking a finished product, the effect of reduced prices unquestionably brings business, as in the case of the Ford company, which is now producing 100,000 automobiles a month. By the same token, when prices generally are put back to approximately old levels, and the people feel confident that permanent bottom has been struck, there is hardly any question but what buying will increase and business improve, as it is bound to when those foundations are reestablished.

Another encouraging sign is the report of a further increase of 16,172 in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight during the week ending May 21, made to the American Railway Association. The total for the week was 63,330 cars. There was a decrease of 27,630 in the number of surplus cars or idle cars, most of which was due to increased demand for coal cars.

Packer's Business Better

One of the industries that faced the period of depression and marked off millions of dollars in inventories that represented only paper assets is the packers and now, instead of feeling pessimistic over the outlook, find already they are benefiting by their drastic action. Armour's Magazine for June says: "Under the surface of things the packing industry made some improvement last month in the condition of its business. A continuation of healthy foreign trade, with further adjustment of international political tangles that gives exports a better chance to breathe, gave an impetus to the encouragement that had been felt in the industry during the previous month. With everything considered it seems that after the purging which industry will receive during the forthcoming summer months, it will be on a far healthier basis to enter the period of renewed activities this fall."

There have been numerous financial statements by various companies that reflected disastrous results, following the highly profitable days of the war, but two reports just published are quite encouraging. American Car & Foundry Company for the year ended April 30 will show the common dividend of \$12 earned, with a good mar-

gin to spare, after charges and taxes. The company conserved its war profits in cash or government securities. Directors wisely decided to increase the common dividend to \$12 a share and establish a reserve covering any lean period. In five years, ended April 30, 1920, earnings on the common totaled \$120.25 a share. Only \$36.50 was paid in dividends.

Equipment authorities look for an influx of business this summer. As President Woodin of the company has emphasized, railroads all over the world surely need new equipment.

In addition to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy increasing its dividend rate from an 8 to a 10 per cent basis, there is a bright sign in the railroad world. The Pennsylvania Railroad for April makes the best showing for the current year, with net of \$3,774,469, as compared with a deficit of \$9,066,330 in April, 1920. While gross increased \$5,945,140 over a year ago, it was \$2,421,737 below March, 1921. The encouraging feature was the decrease in operating expenses. Operating ratio in April was 83.9 per cent, against 100.7 per cent last February. Handling \$5,945,140 more business this April than last, operating expenses were \$7,767,722 less; but this is not a fair comparison as, owing to the outlaw strike, there was not a proper balance between revenues and expenses in 1920. The drop in gross was not because the business was not there, but because the railroad was hampered in handling it.

PRICES FOR WIRE NAILS REDUCED

NEW YORK, New York.—The action of the American Steel Wire Company in reducing the prices for plain wire and wire nails \$5 per ton was due to the fact that all its competitors for some weeks have been selling at the lower figure.

Orders for plain wire had been taken by the independents at \$2.75 per 100 pounds and for wire nails at \$3 per keg, and these figures have now been established by the steel corporation's subsidiary. In other words, the American Steel Wire Company has decided to meet competitors for new business.

HONDURAS RAIL ORDER

NEW YORK, New York.—The United States Steel Products Company, the export subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has taken another export rail order, a contract having been placed for 1500 tons of rails for Honduras. There has been some improvement in the export business recently which promises to continue because quite a few inquiries are in the market, although no large individual tonnages are involved.

TIN OPERATIONS TO RESUME

NEW YORK, New York.—President Lederer of the National Tin Corporation has announced that operations at the property would be resumed Monday. The initial work will be at the boom mine, which contains the highest grade ore.

STEEL MILLS RESUME

NEWCASTLE, Pennsylvania.—Twenty hot mills of the Sheango plant and 12 hot mills of the Newcastle plant resumed operations Thursday, after a shutdown of 10 days. The mills are operating to fill a present demand for tin plate from the local plants.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

RESOURCES

	June 1	May 25	June 4
	1921	1921	1920
Coin and cts.	281,098	279,261	184,519
Settlement fund	504,746	474,963	481,227
Gold with foreign	111,531		
TU bld by bank	785,213	707,277	
With F R agent	1,477,665	1,505,229	1,110,864
Redemption fund	145,144	132,947	142,712
TU gold reserves	2,408,658	2,392,947	1,960,852
Less ten. silv. etc.	180,723	185,285	138,087
Total resources	2,568,825	2,558,232	2,068,940

\$150,000,000 worth of building

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LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED, BY STATES AND CITIES

Classified Advertisements

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

JUNE 26th until Sept. 26th.—Nicely furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath, 20 min. from downtown, Tel. Ferry, No. 10. \$125.00 per month. Tel. 247-1000. O. V. HARDIN, 204, West St., Woodcliff-on-the-Hudson, New Jersey.

NEWWAX ST., No. 10, Suite 12, Boston.—Attractive rooms, electric lights, etc. Apply evenings and Sundays. Tel. Coplay 8220-7.

FURNISHED apartments for short periods. Tel. Riverway, Boston, Suite 6, or Janitor, Tel. Valley of the Woods, Huntington Ave., Boston.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED

APARTMENT wanted—Six or six rooms; about \$200.00. Dresser or small desk, etc. Tel. Telephone Number, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

FOR SALE

Near Bar Harbor, Me.

Beautiful summer cottage—very reasonable. Large tract seashore land—excellent location. H. WILSON, P. O. Box 2471, Boston.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

LIVING room with alcove bedroom, continuous hot water. Private home. 9 Blackwood St., Boston, Mass.

Small airy room, kitchen privileges. Transient or permanent. Rent reasonable. Tel. Cooley 2616-3, 11 Haviland St., Suite 1, Boston.

ROOM FOR GENTLEMEN Protests to be made in quiet home. Tel. Lakewood 1412-4, Lakewood, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION as housekeeper in small family of adults in Boston. Apply in writing. Write to Mrs. Irene Dewey, 81 Spring St., Hartford, Conn.

REFINED young woman desires position for the summer as companion; willing to travel. Apply to Mrs. Irene Dewey, 81 Spring St., Hartford, Conn. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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A. L. FOSTER CO.

45 Asylum Street

HARTFORD, CONN.

Clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes for Men and Boys.

27 Stores—27 Cities

CHAPIN MILLINERY SHOP

15 PRATT STREET

Women's Sports Apparel

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148 Tremont St.

Steinway Rianos

Victrolas

Victor Records

Watkins Brothers, Inc.

241 ASYLUM ST.

COMPENSATION LAW FOR SEAMEN OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The ocean shipping business," said J. Barstow Small, chairman of the committee on harbor and shipping of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, yesterday, "already is seriously injured by legislative regulations of questionable utility. Owing to the working of the provisions of the LaFollette Seaman's Act of March 4, 1915, the American shipowners pay \$5215 per month to their crews against \$2850 to \$3294 paid to crews of similar boats operating under foreign flags. The enactment of a federal seaman's compensation law would still further increase the burden upon our merchants and marine at a very unfortunate time, and would make still more difficult the recovery of foreign and domestic trade. The engagement of the United States in the insurance business is a Socialistic enterprise entirely foreign to our conception of the Federal Government. Social insurance originated in Germany through the Socialist Party. It is a mistake to model American social institutions after German methods."

DISTRIBUTION OF RACES IN BOSTON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Racial distribution of the population of Boston as announced yesterday by the Census Bureau was: White 730,485, Negro 16,350, Chinese 1075, Japanese 76, Indian 34, all others 40. During the last decade the white population increased 11.4 per cent, and the Negro 30.5 per cent. The foreign born white population decreased from 240,722 in 1910 to 238,919 in 1920, the decrease being ascribed by the bureau to the decline in immigration.

JOINT MEETINGS OF CHEMISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Chemists of the United States, Great Britain and Canada will hold joint meetings in America this autumn. The Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain will meet in late August with the Canadian branch at Montreal. In September both British and Canadian chemists will come to the United States and hold a series of meetings here. They will attend the fall meeting of the American Chemical Society, September 6 to 10, in New York City, also the national exposition of chemical industries. They will visit a number of industrial plants as well.

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EDUCATIONAL

A PUBLIC SCHOOL IN MOROCCO

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TETUAN, Morocco.—The first public school in the scheme of education in the Spanish zone of Morocco was opened with great hope and expectancy some six months ago, and the system has now been at work long enough to judge its quality and possibilities. Every hope appears to be in the course of being justified, and here at any rate is one example of a new thoroughness that is pervading the Spanish occupation in these times and may be considered significant of the future, for this is the most important of all, according to the keenest view. This new school in Tetuan will compare favorably in both equipment and results with any other similar institution in any part of north Africa. One hears so much of all that has been done and is being done by other nations in these parts, and of the supposed neglect by the Spaniards, that fair notice should be taken of these developments. Spain has determined that whatever deficiencies may exist in the educational system in Spain, as of course they do exist in the most serious measure, to the utmost extent of its ability a fair and good start shall be made in Morocco and that it shall be persisted in with diligence and without sparing of cost.

Education in Morocco may be said to have three advantages in comparison with Spain. In the first place there is that of making a new start and the enthusiasm associated with such original effort, not merely by the governmental department responsible but by the teachers and local controllers who possess an eagerness that is not and for certain reasons could not be known on the mainland of the peninsula.

Apart From Schools of Spain

The second place this new subject of education in Morocco is a thing apart from education in Spain, and suffers less from all the weight of Spanish bureaucracy, ministerial and departmental delays and hesitations, and the bad traditions which stifle the whole problem of Spanish education. In Spain there is even less attention being given to this vital question now than for a long time past and it is suggested that this is because the ministerial mind, with all the ministerial difficulties that exist in these days, begins to recoil from the subject, transcendently important as it is known to be. Thirdly, education in Spanish Morocco is not gripped by clericalism, as in the same way as at home. The result is, to state the possibilities somewhat quizzically, if the comparative values remained as at present it might be the best thing in the future for Spanish parents of the most moderate means, to come with their children here to Morocco for education's sake, the parents gaiving the spirit of colonization and the profits of good business, while the boys and girls were educated free of cost in better schools and by better systems than can be done in most Spanish regions. This is a fancy, with a considerable reality attached to it.

The present correspondent has just had the advantage of a visit to this school and a thorough and independent examination, with the assistance of the local controllers, of the system of its making. It is a fine two-storyed building, in gleaming white with terra cotta pointings and green decorative effects in plain but absolute Moorish architecture. With a 50-yard frontage it makes a block of itself, one long side facing the street that is known as Mohammed Ben el Aribi Torres, and is by way of being the most important of the new Spanish streets in Tetuan, and the other facing the military barracks.

The School's Interior

The class rooms in the interior, the model, exhibition, store rooms, and all the sanitary and other appointments are better than anything that an investigator has seen in Spain, and, indeed, anything better cannot be remembered. Spain has taken the best models in this matter and worked upon them to the best of their ability. The rooms are light, airy and clean, and in the matter of desks, black boards, demonstration apparatus of all kinds they are as adequate as need be. The specimen rooms are well supplied with objects to assist every direction of juvenile thought, especially in the matter of minerals and models of implements and machinery. There is a large room for recreation indoors and an exterior playground also, with some garden work that the school children themselves attend to. And especially there is a very fine Salón de Actos which is a theater or assembly hall, for prize giving and other demonstrations, lectures, conferences and so forth.

This school is in two parts, in the same building, but otherwise quite separate, one for boys and the other for girls. In each of these divisions there are three classes, one for children of from six to eight years of age, the second for those of from eight to ten, and the third for pupils of from ten to twelve. There are about 50 children in each division. They come to the school well clothed and well fed; there is nothing in the nature of poverty among the Spanish colony here at all events. There are three masters of a distinctly superior type for the three classes of boys, and three mistresses for the girls' department. Hours are from nine to twelve in the morning and from three to five in the afternoon. The education is entirely free and all books and materials are supplied free also.

After the essential preliminaries of reading, writing and arithmetic, the closest attention is given in the older classes to certain special branches of knowledge among which geography

has a foremost place. While in the past the Spaniard's knowledge of the world in general has been limited, he has been surprisingly ignorant about his own country. This defect in his equipment leads to an exaggeration of certain social and political difficulties, and Morocco is evidently a good place to begin with its removal. The manager of the school, Mr. José Martín García, who was explaining the system to the correspondent, invited him to pick any boy he liked from the class and ask him to draw an outline map of Spain on the big blackboard. This was done with surprising accuracy, and the selected boy afterward at request placed various Spanish towns that were named quite precisely. After geography most attention is paid to natural science, geometry, the "rudiments of law" and to certain special studies such as one embraced in the title of "The Secret of Colors"; the children being taught the qualities and properties of colors, something of harmonies, and the values and effects of what they see about them in the way of color. They are supplied with colored pieces which they are to join together in the making of certain designs. Even before 12 years of age they are given a thorough grounding in the science of light and heat, statics and hydrostatics, with practical demonstrations.

Patriotic Teaching

But perhaps even more interesting than this point is the effort made to establish sound moral and patriotic ideas in the thoughts of the children. This is done in two or three different ways. In such exercises as dictation some moral proverb is nearly always taken, and its meaning explained. As the correspondent entered one of the class-rooms he found the words just written on the blackboard, "La perseverancia vence todas las dificultades" meaning in translation "perseverance overcomes all difficulties." Upon this a little lecture is given to the class. In the same way, and also through certain lessons in a textbook of what might be best described as a book of practical common sense covering many phases of life and effort, the children are impressed over and over again with the value of "communications" and the necessity always for improving them continually; a fair recognition of the evil from which Spain suffers as much as from anything. It is brought home to the children that communications mean everything to a country and its people.

A similar school to this is being established at Larache in the Spanish zone, and others are to follow in all the towns. They are very impressive examples of progress and good intention.

EDUCATION NOTES

Weld County, Colorado, has 14 consolidated schools and 59 motor trucks. The pupil transportation problem is, therefore, a large one in that county. Supt. C. W. Martin recently called a meeting of truck drivers, school boards, local superintendents, and school patrons to consider it. Those who attended the conference were practical people, and the subjects they discussed were practical subjects. It was the consensus of opinion that economy and efficiency are preserved by employing teachers as truck drivers and paying them \$25 a month extra for the service. If necessary a mechanic may be employed at the school to care for the trucks. In fact, some of the districts now find it necessary to employ a repair man at \$150 a month for nine months. The use of large trucks rather than small ones was favored, and heating by the engine exhaust was considered the best method of supplying warmth to the pupils in cold weather.

The establishment of dormitories for public secondary schools in sparsely settled communities where distances are too great for daily travel back and forth, is of recent development, but it is rapidly gaining ground. This dormitory idea has a firm hold in Montana, where 23 schools of the State are provided with them. Fourteen other states report the adoption of the idea in some form and to some extent, namely, Alabama, California, Colorado, Georgia, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming. This list does not include states in which dormitories are provided for secondary schools of agriculture maintained by land-grant colleges. Without exception, no charge is made to pupils for lodging furnished in a dormitory provided by a public high school.

"Unfortunate it is that the popular conception of musical talent leads many to believe that only a few are born with a 'musical ear,' whatever that may be, and that no others need apply," says a bulletin of the National Academy of Music. It then goes on to urge that every child be given some sort of musical education, and that school credit be given for music study pursued outside of the school, but under the direction or supervision of the school authorities.

A new organization, the Guild of Learners, has recently been formed in England for the purpose of encouraging some handicrafts as a leisure-time occupation for the people of the villages. The guild is a development of the National Federation of Women's Institutes, which is carrying on useful social work in the rural districts. The guild admits as associates those who are seriously interested in some form of handicraft. When a proficiency certificate has been gained an associate may be admitted to the "A" membership. Full "B" membership is allowed when an associate has demonstrated ability to teach. In this way it is hoped to draw from the

women's institutes a large number of women who will make it their aim to improve the quality of the home crafts and who will exercise a good influence in this respect in their own localities. The guild helps its members with advice and by supplying instruction of a good quality either in craft schools held for short periods in different districts, or by county classes for less proficient students held within reasonable distance of the students' homes.

UNIVERSITIES OF ITALY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy.—Universities in Italy, being state institutions, share in many of the evils of state administration, which is based on a very complicated system of bureaucracy. Bureaucracy is everywhere a great plague, but especially so in a democratic country like Italy, where it tends toward a complete leveling of all moral values, sacrificing quality to quantity and reducing social life to a huge machine in which men and women cease to count as individuals and are considered not according to what they are or do, but according to the place they occupy and the function they fulfill. The bureaucratic system has penetrated Italian universities and is the cause of many of their shortcomings and of their insufficiency.

The advocates of vocational training answer without hesitation that a young man's college course should fit him to earn his own living and at the same time teach him to be a good citizen. These are two worthy aims, and they are likewise included in the objects sought by the dwindling band of teachers of the liberal arts. We differ, as did Matthew Arnold and Huxley, in choosing the subjects of study to attain these objects. The engineering and related technical professions have become such intricate skilled trades that engineering teachers are sometimes prone to believe that all of a student's preliminary preparation should be mainly composed of the presentation of the specialized list of facts he will later need in his technical work. All that learning facts is capable of doing for a student is to train him in habits of concentration and, possibly, to develop his memory. But facts by themselves do not teach him to think. Here is the challenge and the matter of the argument.

The advocates of vocational training maintain that a student may be taught to think as well, or better, by learning the application of certain facts to a particular branch of engineering as he can be from four years of general study. Nor must the time element be overlooked. Many students can afford a four-year engineering course who could not be expected to add to this two or three years of the liberal arts. On these two arguments the vocationalists principally rest their case.

It is quite true that a student may be taught to think in an engineering course. But while he may be taught to think in terms of the problems of his particular profession, he will be woefully lacking in a stock of ideas. He will not have been taught to think outside of a beaten path. The specialized education, taken in its most favorable aspect, narrows the student's outlook much more than that of the vocationalists.

The consequence of all this laxity in teaching is a great laxity in the examinations, since professors who have neglected their duty cannot be very exacting in regard to their pupils. High standards in examinations, moreover, are practically rendered impossible, at least in large universities, by the fact that there are the free professors whose courses may be followed by students in place of those of the regular professors. These free professors are paid according to the number of pupils that are inscribed to their courses, and therefore they do their best to secure as many students as possible, and in order to induce them to come to their lessons they are often willing to promise to help them in the examinations. Thus it is generally admitted that any student can pass through his university studies and become a lawyer or a professor.

A far worse evil in the university teaching results from the fact that the whole social life is based on a bureaucratic system. In Italy no place whatever can be obtained under the government, or in any private or public administrative department, without a degree or a diploma of some kind or other. To get a good post one must have a university education; and so thousands of young men and women frequent the university, not with the aim of acquiring a superior culture, but simply to obtain that scrap of paper which will enable them to compete for a position under the government, with the object of becoming a part of the huge bureaucratic machine that like an enormous octopus sucks away most of the strength of the nation.

The majority of university students, having as their only aim that of becoming government employees, care very little for a liberal education, and only a small minority of young men and women frequent the university in order to acquire a scholarly proficiency in some special field of human knowledge. Universities, therefore, become more or less professional schools, or at least are used as such, though they lack many of the requirements which are necessary for that purpose. The different faculties in fact were originally formed and organized in view of imparting a liberal education, and they still preserve their character. A student of law for instance who intends to become a government employee or to practice his profession as a lawyer, is obliged to follow many courses, such as political economy, theory of finance, statistics, Roman and medieval law, which will be of no practical use to him in his career.

These are the two principal defects of Italian universities; their bureaucratic administration, which abolishes all distinction among professors and brings as a fatal consequence the lowering of the standard of teaching; and the sad confusion between their two functions, that of preparing for a profession and that of imparting a liberal education. Now at last the Minister of Public Instruction, Senator Croce, the well-known philosopher, has prepared a vast scheme of reform for all schools in Italy. It is an organic plan of reconstruction of all Italian educational institutions, and it is to be hoped that Parliament will approve it as it will certainly mark the beginning of a new intellectual and cultural development in Italy.

An increasing number of libraries are making collections of mounted pictures for use in schools. A few public libraries give systematic instruction in the use of books and libraries to classes of school children. The Woman's Education Association, through its committee on libraries, sends a limited number of groups of

FACTS OR IDEAS?

Which Shall We Teach?
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The discussions in the newspapers following the public printing of Mr. Edison's list of questions have been interesting revelations of what strange views concerning the purpose of education many persons appear to hold. The believers in the importance of facts seem to be in the majority, differing among themselves only in the circumstance that they are at odds over what should be included in any given list of facts. Ought young men to know more about Copernicus? Is it more valuable to know how steel is made or to read Sir Richard Steele? There are an indefinite number of similar queries which might be made in reply to Mr. Edison's list—but all this is mere quibbling. What is the question at issue? With what should education be concerned?

The advocates of vocational training answer without hesitation that a young man's college course should fit him to earn his own living and at the same time teach him to be a good citizen. These are two worthy aims, and they are likewise included in the objects sought by the dwindling band of teachers of the liberal arts. We differ, as did Matthew Arnold and Huxley, in choosing the subjects of study to attain these objects. The engineering and related technical professions have become such intricate skilled trades that engineering teachers are sometimes prone to believe that all of a student's preliminary preparation should be mainly composed of the presentation of the specialized list of facts he will later need in his technical work. All that learning facts is capable of doing for a student is to train him in habits of concentration and, possibly, to develop his memory. But facts by themselves do not teach him to think. Here is the challenge and the matter of the argument.

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But this is a passing phase through which education in America will ultimately pass. Already the war has taught several "practical" men that ideas were more useful than facts. The colleges of liberal arts have only to sit tight and keep the flame burning pure. Their temples will be thronged again—provided they do not, meanwhile, make the mistake of pre-

tending that the liberal arts are practical in the commercial sense of this term. They must not imitate the narrowness of technical education, nor endeavor to reduce the humanities to a catalogue of facts. If they do the latter they deserve to fail. But let them cling to teaching ideas—and wait. For they know well that education is not to give a student a card-indexed mind—but education is to give a student a vision. We can well afford to wait until the truth of this is understood.

LIBRARY SERVICE FOR SCHOOLS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The growth of library facilities and library services for public schools in Massachusetts is doubtless more or less typical of their growth in other states. High schools in the larger towns and cities usually have some sort of a library.

Comparatively few of them, however, have well-established working libraries, with properly trained librarians, adequate rooms for library use, etc. Many of them, containing a few hundred copies of old standard editions, are getting louder and louder in their assertion that they are fundamentally essential that pupils receive that direct and constant help which can come only from the school itself in the full appreciation of what an efficient library has to offer. Thus the movement for intelligently equipped school libraries, though gradual, goes steadily on.

Bills introduced in state legislatures intended to promote school libraries and official assistance on the part of the state in establishing them, may not be enacted at once, inasmuch as they are not emergency measures and do not appear, on the surface, to have large backing. Nevertheless, the conviction obtains that such bills will eventually go through, simply because they are coincident with all the lines of educational progress. A bill of this character, providing for direct aid by the division of public libraries of the Massachusetts Department of Education, was recently referred to the next general court. The opposition appears to be nothing more than that of the increased expense involved.

The New England Association of School Libraries and the Massachusetts Library Club have been active in the movement, by creating standards, assisting teachers in organizing libraries, and so on. The division of public libraries of the State Department of Education has gone as far as the present law allows, which means that the division can do little more than give advice when asked to assist schools in borrowing books by seeing to it that public libraries in the vicinity of the schools are provided with said books. The division hopes in the near future, through passage of the bill which has been referred to, to directly apply itself to the establishment and reestablishment of school libraries throughout the State.

In the meantime the division has not been content merely to wait, but is showing to be published a manual for the use of teachers and librarians in the use of library service for schools. Its purpose is to assist teachers, and those preparing to be teachers, to gain access to the rich stores of literature and illustrative material now at their disposal. Thousands of teachers do not know and believe that they have no easy way of finding out just what library facilities are at their disposal—especially beyond those of their own local institutions. There are certain schools which have been considerably transformed through a generous and wise use of material obtained through the channels of this special library service. The schools to know the resources of the libraries.

Agencies for supplying library and illustrative material to the schools are increasing rapidly. "Circulating class-room libraries" are groups of books that may be borrowed by a teacher for temporary use. The Springfield Public Library furnishes typewritten lists for each grade from 1 to 5, with teachers above the fifth grade selecting their own books. Sets are retained in one school a half year, and may be exchanged, renewed, or transferred for the second half.

Any library in the State may furnish class-room libraries to schools. Upon application to the local librarian a teacher can ascertain how to secure such a library. In small towns, whose valuation is less than \$1,000,000, the division of public libraries will send to the local public library sets for school use.

That "any public library may send its books to any other public library in any city or town, under such conditions and regulations as may be made in writing by the board of trustees so lending," is a provision in the state law.

An increasing number of libraries are making collections of mounted pictures for use in schools. A few public libraries give systematic instruction in the use of books and libraries to classes of school children. The Woman's Education Association, through its committee on libraries, sends a limited number of groups of

books in boxes, known as "traveling libraries," to small public libraries in the State. Occasionally these are lent to schools which apply for them. The sets are made up in printed lists, each box containing about 35 books.

The manual to be issued by the division of public libraries, in collaboration with the division of elementary and secondary schools, will contain tabulated facts as to existing libraries in high schools and normal schools; will give lists of museum facilities throughout the State; give information as to the best reference material and books of value to schools, and will carefully discuss the subject of "magazines of value to schools." Book selection and book buying, catalogues, classification systems and vertical files, bulletin boards, the library hour, professional relations of teachers and librarians, are all to be taken up by the manual.

TEACHER TRAINING AND SUPPLY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The great extension of the educational fabric is being given more definite and detailed shape by the joint efforts of the central and local authorities, in readiness for the time when economic circumstances become more favorable. One vital problem, however, remains unsolved; while the present acute shortage of

THE HOME FORUM

The Flutes of the Frogs

Tis not the notes of the homing birds through the first warm April rain, Or the scarlet buds and the rising green come back to the land again, That stirs my heart from its winter sleep to pulsate to the old refrain; But when from the miles of bubbling marsh and the valley's steaming floor, Shrieking keen with a million flutes the ancient spring-time tote, I hear the myriad emerald frogs awake in the world once more.

All day when the clouds drive overhead and the shadows run below, Crossing the wind-swept pasture lots where the thin, red willows glow, There's not a threat in the joyous host that does not swell and blow.

And all night long to the march of stars the wild mad music thrills, Voicing the birth of the glad wet spring in a thousand stops and trifles, Till the pale sun lifts through the rosy mists and floats from the harbour hills.

—Lloyd Roberts.

Bayard Taylor's Renown

Taylor's conceded renown, with the multitude, was that of a traveller and a lecturer on travel. The fact that he was novelist, dramatist, and—above all else—poet, was unappreciated, and sometimes even unknown. A humorous incident, related to me by him, illustrates this ludicrous truth.

"I had delivered a lecture in one of our rural towns,"—so said my old friend,—"and several of my auditors were accosting me with expressions of their satisfaction. One person, in particular, was effusively eager,—saying 'I am delighted, Mr. Taylor, to make your acquaintance. I have read everything that you have ever written, and I greatly enjoyed it all.' This was pleasant to hear, and as he grasped my hand with evident friendship, I responded with a request for his opinion of my poetry. A look of overwhelming astonishment and perplexity came into his face. 'Your Poetry?' he exclaimed; 'have you ever written any Poetry?' This, I need not tell you, satisfied my curiosity."—Old Friends," William Winter.

The Russet-Backed Thrush

He dwells where pine and hemlock grow.

A merry minstrel seldom seen; The voice of Joy is his I know— Shy poet of the Evergreen!

—Herbert Bushford.

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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Shall I Smite Them?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
IN the sixth chapter of II Kings we read how the King of Syria sent a band of men to capture Elisha "the man of God." This effort was frustrated, however, and Elisha led the whole band captive to the King of Israel. We then read that the King of Israel "said unto Elisha, when he saw them, My father, shall I smite them?" but Elisha, who understood the application of divine law, said, "Thou shalt not smite them; . . . set bread and water before them, that they may eat and drink, and go to their master." The narrative ends with the "important statement, 'So the bands of Syria came no more into the land of Israel.'

This narrative as an historic event is of small interest, but as a mode of conveying spiritual truth its interest is forever the same. In modern language it amounts to this: Certain individuals set out for the purpose of doing harm to Elisha, at the very least to deprive him of liberty. Elisha was enabled to protect himself through the understanding of God's law of protection, and without employing any other means. This protection appeared in such a manner that it did the attackers no permanent harm but delivered them into the power of Elisha and the King of Israel. Had the King of Israel's suggestion to "smite them" been carried out the divine order would have been interfered with. Elisha, however, understanding the immutability of God's law, saw that the sole duty of man was to operate in line with divine law. Instead of taking this opportunity to punish a marauder, or to teach the Syrians a lesson, he continued in the same peaceful way that the divine law had so far pointed out. Having provided for the immediate needs of the attackers he sent them back to their master. His actions were exactly the opposite of what the Syrians had intended should happen to him. The results showed how completely right were the methods of Elisha, for the whole Syrian invasion ceased.

God's law is still the same immutable law. Elisha, the King of Israel, and the Syrians have long since ceased to be active factors in material existence, but the same application of divine law is possible today, and the same law is present to be used. So long as human experience seems to be real one human faction will seem to be arrayed against another, whether they be called Syrians and Israelites or Capital and Labor. The "man of God" is bound to be found today, as in the day of Elisha, blessing all he comes in contact with. In Science and Health, by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 96), we find, "During this final conflict, wicked minds will endeavor to find means by which to accomplish more evil; but those who discern Christian Science will hold crime in check. They will aid in the ejected of error. They will maintain law and order, and cheerfully await the certainty of ultimate perfection." God's law remaining always the same, its application will always be the same. When, therefore, the student of Christian Science wonders how he is best able to maintain law and order, let him think of the experience of Elisha. The first demonstration was one of self-preservation, and does not Article VIII, Section 6, on page 42 of the Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, by Mrs. Eddy, read, "It shall be the duty of every member of this Church to defend himself daily against aggressive mental suggestion, and not be made to forget nor to neglect his duty to God, to his Leader, and to mankind. By his works he shall be judged,—and justified or condemned?" The student must be able to use God's law for himself before he can hope to be of much use in maintaining law and order in the world. Elisha clearly did not start any campaign against the enemy; he waited on God to show the way. In "Miscellaneous Writings" by Mrs. Eddy, on page 117, we read, "God is the fountain of light, and He illumines one's way when one is obedient. The disobedient make their moves before God makes His, or make them too late to follow Him. Be sure that God directs your way; then, hasten to follow under every circumstance."

Another thing which the narrative points out is that Elisha took no material steps to promote his ends. This was even more clearly exemplified by Jesus, who, when faced by the material claim to power as expressed in the Roman Empire, said, "My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews; but now is my kingdom not from hence." Another point is that Elisha exhibited no fear. Although he took no material steps to insure his protection he never for a moment seems to have doubted that he would be protected. He showed quite clearly, in the case of his servant, that only blindness to God's law could hide this protection, and in the case of the attackers, that their very blindness to spiritual truth made them entirely harmless. It is this perfect understanding of the entire harmlessness of all the pretensions of evil which is the correlative to the knowledge of God's law of protection today, as it was at the time of Elisha.

Elisha carried out the solution of his problem by bringing out the good in the King of Israel. His work was to establish the omnipresence of God's law as the law of good. Today the problem is the same. It is as necessary for the Christian Scientist to bring out good under the law which is to maintain order as it is to maintain

law and order. The law of God is never on the side of retaliation, never on the side of those who use the sword in revenge. The man of God ever recognizes the omnipresence of the law of good operating in friends as well as foes. Jesus covered this point completely and finally in the Sermon on the Mount, "But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; That ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

though not surveyed or built under the auspices of the government. It was the route of a national movement—the migration of a people seeking to avail itself of opportunities which have come but rarely in the history of the world, and which will never come again. It was a route, every mile of which has been the scene of hardship, yet of high purpose and stern determination. Only on the steppes of Siberia can so long a highway be found over which traffic has moved by a continuous journey from one end to the other. Even in Siberia there are occasional settlements along the route, but on the Oregon Trail in 1843 the traveler saw no evidence of civilized habitation except four trading posts,

The Almond Trees of Tuscany

The almond trees of Tuscany in flower, Narcissus and the tulip growing wild; White oxen; and like a lily undefiled, Beyond the misty plain, the marble tower; The roses and the corn upon the hill, The Judas-tree against the solid blue; The fire-flies, and the downy owl's too-who. Thy Asolia, Shelley, plaintive still.

—Maurice Baring.

and fragrances, of rich meats, and of sage and onions and sweet apple sauce. When this interposing mist is not present, who can fail to admire the goose—that stately bird-shaped monument of clouded grey or crystal white marble, to be seen standing conspicuous on any village green or common in England? For albeit a conquered bird, something of the ancient wild and independent spirit survives to give him a prouder bearing than we see in his fellow feathered servants. He is the least timid of our domestic birds, yet even at a distance he regards your approach in an attitude distinctly reminiscent of the grey-lag goose, the warliest of wild fowl, stretching up his neck and indeed, had read and loved the charming Latin poems of Mr. Addison, as every scholar of that time knew and admired them.

"This is Captain Esmond, who was at Blenheim," says Steele.

"Lieutenant Esmond," says the other, with a low bow, "at Mr. Addison's service."

"I have heard of you," says Mr. Addison, with a smile.

Mr. Addison said his own lodgings were hard by . . . and invited the two gentlemen to his apartment in the Haymarket, whither we accordingly went.

"I shall get credit with my landlady," says he, with a smile, "when she sees up my stair." And he politely made his visitors welcome to his apartment, which was indeed but a shabby one, though no grandee of the land could receive his guests with a more perfect and courtly grace than this gentleman. A frugal dinner, consisting of a slice of meat and a penny loaf, was awaiting the owner of the lodgings. . . . "You see," says Mr. Addison, pointing to his writing-table, whereon was a map of the action at Hochstet, and several other gazettes and pamphlets relating to the battle, "that I, too, am busy about your affairs. Captain. I am engaged as a poetical gazetteer, to say truth, and am writing a poem on the campaign!"

—"The History of Henry Esmond," by W. M. Thackeray.

June

I knew that you were coming, June, I knew that you were coming! Among the alders by the stream I heard a partridge drumming; I heard a partridge drumming, June, a welcome with his wings, And felt a softness in the air half Summer's and half Spring's.

I knew that you were nearing, June, I knew that you were nearing— I saw it in the bursting buds of roses in the clearing; The roses in the clearing, June, were blushing pink and red. For they had heard upon the hills the echo of your tread.

I knew that you were coming, June, I knew that you were coming. For 'evry warbler in the wood a song of joy was humming. I know that you are here, June, I know that you are here— The fairy month, the merry month, the laughter of the year!

—Douglas Malloch.

Trees Loaded With Fruit

Trees loaded with fruit are bent down; the clouds when charged with fresh rain hang down near the earth: even so good men are not uplifted through prosperity. Such is the natural character of the liberal.—Bhartrhari.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"Haymakers Resting," a drawing by Millet

Millet and His Art

Millet, too, undoubtedly disliked all that was excessive.

It may be observed that though no painter has expressed the strength of the storm-wind or the glare of the scorching July sun more powerfully than he, yet, as a rule, he prefers the quiet normal aspects and the silent workings of Nature.

He loves the blithe spring days when the lark's song rains down upon the young green earth; he loves the sunlight that caresses things tenderly; he loves the dim, peaceful autumn days, when the passing wild geese scrawl strange hieroglyphs on the dull grey sky as they wing their way to southern lands; and he loves the silence of the great white plain, when the ploughs and harrows are at rest for a season—one who was heart-touched by green pastures and still waters.

As with Nature, so it was with man for him. Crime, violence, ferocity, the abnormal and the eccentric, were things abhorrent to him. He could have expressed the action of the wildest passions, he could hardly have created the type of the actors. There is an ogre in a series of drawings made for his children: this ogre has bristling long hair, staring eyes, a terrible beak, and long sharp teeth, yet with all this he is a good sort of a man, whom no child would be afraid of; he is quite harmless.

In speaking of almost any other artist, it would be absurd to bring forward a drawing made for children as a proof of what one advances, but one must remember that Millet did everything very seriously and with all his heart.

Another striking characteristic of Millet's work is that for him, everything, a living being, a tree or a stone, things living or things lifeless, all visible objects are acted upon by their surroundings, and in a way react upon them. He always sees them as parts of a whole, as perhaps infinitesimal, but none the less indispensable, links in the universal chain. I find this axiom in one of his manuscripts:

"There is no such thing as an isolated truth."—J. F. Millet and Rustic Art, by Henry Naegley.

The Oregon Trail and the Migrations

The following description of the Oregon Trail as it appeared early in the period of migrations to the west coast of the United States, and in more recent times, is given us by Hiram Martin Chittenden in his book on the Far West:

"Although many of the old Trail names survive, the towns which they denote are rarely located where the names used to apply. They have probably gone to the nearest railway station which may be several miles away. From causes like these the old Trail has become totally obliterated and its precise location lost over most of that portion between Independence on the Missouri and Grand Island on the Platte. Over the rest of the route with few exceptions the location is precisely known for it lay in river valleys and along streams most of the way. In some places the old road is still visible.

"This wonderful highway was in the broadest sense a national road, al-

though not surveyed or built under the auspices of the government. It was the route of a national movement—the migration of a people seeking to avail itself of opportunities which have come but rarely in the history of the world, and which will never come again. It was a route, every mile of which has been the scene of hardship, yet of high purpose and stern determination. Only on the steppes of Siberia can so

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Senate Facing Both Ways

There is something peculiarly worthy of study in the manner in which the Borah disengagement resolution has come to bear a special relation to sentiment in the upper house of the United States Congress favoring a reduction of army and navy expenses. When the resolution was first proposed, it met with vigorous opposition. Its proponents were told that it would embarrass the President in his efforts to work out his policy regarding international relations. They were told that it would be misunderstood; that it would hearten those European powers with which the United States had been at war, and that it would tend to dishearten the powers with which the United States is endeavoring to work out a peace. There was a clear intimation from the champions of armament that the President did not want the resolution to be introduced or adopted. Yet when the country came to be heard from on the subject, when churches everywhere expressed their favor for the plan, when all sorts of organizations began to record themselves in support of it, suddenly there were signs of a changing sentiment at Washington. The Senate opposition to the resolution seemed to melt away. As an explanation of its disappearance, certain senators were said to have discovered that the President had no objection to the Borah resolution, after all. There was much talk of a letter from the President purporting to give his views on the subject for the guidance and benefit of the senators, but no such letter appears to have been anywhere actually produced. And when the Senate at length came to vote on the resolution, there was a surprising unanimity in favor of it. Not a single voice was raised, or a single vote recorded, in opposition. For the moment, the entire Senate appeared to have become convinced that the Borah proposal for an international conference on disengagement, with an agreement for the gradual reduction of construction programs, was both proper and feasible.

What the Senate actually did in voting, 74 to 0, for the Borah resolution, was to place itself on record as authorizing the President to take the initiative in calling such a conference. So far as the record goes, the upper chamber stands committed already to a policy of gradually reducing the national program of naval construction, in accordance with whatever agreement for such a reduction can be entered into with Great Britain and Japan, the other chief naval powers of the world. In the eyes of the electorate of the United States, as well as of the people of other countries, the United States Senate has already taken an epochal step in the direction of reducing the world burden of war. What, therefore, is to be said when the very senators who have recorded themselves in favor of checking the race for naval construction now reverse themselves by actually voting for an increased appropriation for the United States navy? One can hardly say anything else than that they have stultified themselves before the country, and stultified the country in the eyes of the rest of the world. Not even the friendliest critics can avoid some such conclusion. Either the Senate support of the Borah resolution, or the Senate attitude in favor of continuing excessive building for the United States navy, discloses a sad measure of Senatorial insincerity. Even the author of the Borah resolution is a shining example of the prevailing eagerness to face both ways at once.

Yet it is high time for the country's legislators to have done with all such two-mindedness in the great matters with which they are now called upon to deal. Perhaps the senators are too close to these questions to see them in the true perspective. If so, they may well give heed to the clearer and truer view of them which seems to prevail throughout the country. Such questions involve too much to warrant any man or group of men at Washington in playing fast and loose with them, under the stimulus of some bauble of political advantage or of shortsighted concern for somebody's personal profit. Such an opportunity to help the world to begin the great work of reducing the burden of war does not come to every individual as comes just now to the members of the honorable Senate of the United States of America. Such an opportunity tests every individual member of that body. It cuts beneath his personal policies, his sophistication, and his plausibilities of speech and manner. It sounds him to his depths, as every truly great opportunity always sounds those who face it. In spite of all a senator can do, this opportunity will show him for what he really is. It will disclose him as a true representative of his country's people, ready to serve them and his country sincerely in the cause of peace; or it will show him surrendering to some petty consideration, ready to shout for peace while lending himself to those subtle influences and interests that are even now, as they always have been, working in secret for the perpetuation of war.

There is no real excuse for the Senate's receding from the high position it has already taken on the disengagement proposition. Far better might it confirm the position so taken by seriously undertaking the reduction of the expenditures now in question. The logic of the main situation is all for reduction. That is absolutely the only way by which the Senate can clear itself of an imputation of insincerity in its method of dealing with this great question. That is the only way in which it can fairly and rationally respond to the only public sentiment on the subject that has found means of expressing itself both generally and publicly. Such a sentiment has been disclosed in tremendous volume, even within the last few days. Great public meetings have been held. Cities like Washington, New York, Chicago, and Boston have seen men and women in great assemblies discussing the need and the ways and means of lifting the world's burden of war expenditures, and passing resolutions calling upon Congress to lend its aid in the matter. Such men and women are not unrea-

sonable in their demands, any more than their views and feelings as to the country's requirements are unworthy of consideration. It is such people, and such views, which really compose the country's own judgment of its requirements and its proper policy. Senators may be nearer than those to the point where the popular will is applied, but they are not so near the point where it is generated and disclosed. It is for senators to represent the popular will on a great moral issue, rather than to place themselves in opposition to it, squarely across the path of moral progress. Facing the opportunity to start the world on a reform that would make the moment memorable through the centuries, and able at the same time to lighten the heaviest of the country's burdens, that the Senate should refuse to seize the occasion is almost beyond belief.

Mr. Briand's Frank Statement

SOME four or five months ago, when Leon Bourgeois pleaded in the French Senate for an entirely frank statement from the government as to the financial position of the country, he was a voice crying in the wilderness. Many thousands of Frenchmen realized that the government's method of dividing the national budget into three parts, only meeting the expenditures involved in the first part out of taxation, and balancing the expenditures in the second and third parts with "German reparations" was an utterly unsound method. But no government had had the courage to face the situation, and the three-part budget had become a kind of fixed financial policy. When, therefore, Leon Bourgeois pleaded for a method of finance "which does not permit of any dissimulation, and which will reveal to all French citizens the whole truth, without concealment and without fear," he was not listened to. It was the same during the debate on the budget in the Chamber, last month. Several deputies argued that as France would have to meet the expenses contained in the extraordinary budget, at any rate, in the first place, and the possibility of recovering payment was always speculative, it would be better to take the two budgets together, and thus make a clear statement as to the financial position. This view, however, once again, failed to prevail, and the division of the budget was retained.

In these circumstances, the statement made by Mr. Briand in the Senate, the other day, was as welcome as it was surprising. Mr. Briand has never shown himself lacking in courage, and his statement in the Senate was certainly courageous. Not only did he insist that whilst France was waiting for German payments she must rely on herself and exploit her own resources to the uttermost, but he did his best to destroy the dangerous legend that "Germany will pay for everything." The French Premier indeed went much further than that. A few weeks ago, France was looking to the occupation of the Ruhr for the solution of all her difficulties. The Ruhr was to be the great lever by means of which the German treasure-chest was to be pried open. Mr. Briand himself, as far as any public utterances went to show, was of this opinion. Yet in the Senate, the other day, the French Premier declared roundly that to say that France had only to take the Ruhr district to be sure of being paid was to deceive the people. The man who but a fortnight ago was berating Mr. Lloyd George across the Channel for his leniency toward Germany, in the matter of Poland, was now found emphasizing the need of moderation, which would surely "enhance the reputation of France throughout the world." Mr. Briand even ventured on a word of friendliness toward Germany. Germany was a great country, he said in effect, but the people had been poisoned by militarism. France wished German democracy to develop, and desired to resume relations with Germany.

Now, that Mr. Briand, in spite of his apparent volte-face, very accurately gauged the situation is clearly shown by the fact that, far from his statement arousing a storm of protest, it was received with decided commendation, and, in certain quarters, with something very like a sigh of relief. France, in other words, has been quite capable all along of facing facts, and, now that she is faced with them, she views the prospect without misgiving.

The Newberry Inquiry

THE determination of Henry Ford to continue the contest for the Michigan seat in the United States Senate now held by Truman H. Newberry brings up anew the question as to what constitutes a real majority in an election in a democracy. If the election has been so close that comparatively few votes, secured by corrupt means, constitute the majority or the plurality, then the result is certainly not a true expression of public opinion. Fortunately, an election in connection with which there is even a general suspicion that corrupt practices have been resorted to arouses public opinion and makes it a more effective force for integrity in politics. The protracted Lorimer case in Illinois, for instance, undoubtedly helped in the end to bring about the constitutional amendment for the popular election of senators. It was hoped that this new method would allow less chance of corruption than the old method of election by the various state legislatures. Under the old system there was frequently an open trading of votes, not necessarily for money, but on the basis of support of special bills in exchange for the support of a candidate. Contested seats in the Senate, before the constitutional amendment was passed and ratified, helped to stimulate the demand for a more democratic form of election.

Now the inquiry into the election of Mr. Newberry, following the decision of the United States Supreme Court that he could not be criminally prosecuted under the Corrupt Practices Act for whatever might have been done in a primary, should arouse a public demand for some thorough safeguard in elections. If another constitutional provision is necessary, it can be passed and enforced. Speaking of the old method of election, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge says, in his article on "The Senate of the United States," that "those senatorial elections which have been open to reprobation, and which have necessarily attracted great attention, are but a small fraction in the mass of senatorial elections effected by legislatures which have passed unnoticed and without

criticism because there was no occasion for either." This is, of course, equally true of the present method of election. Yet the fact that the inquiry into the Michigan election is attracting great attention is a good thing if there develops as a result some better check on the spending of money in campaigns.

After a close election the reasoning of those in the minority should still influence considerably the successful candidate, for he is the representative of the entire electorate and not of the few decisive votes. In a case of actual corruption, the public opinion which has seemed in the minority will usually be so clamorous as to bring about, sooner or later, a reversal of the election or some other correction of the evil. In the Newberry case, public opinion is already so active that there will undoubtedly have to be a thorough investigation, including the careful cross-examination of Mr. Newberry himself before the committee. Thus Atlee Pomerene, Senator from Ohio, has said: "It is perfectly clear in my mind that this inquiry must go on. I would not occupy my seat in the Senate with these charges against me without demanding an immediate hearing." Mr. Pomerene, of course, is a Democrat, whereas Mr. Newberry is a Republican; but a part of the function of the opposition in a democratic form of government is to serve as a check on the dominant party, and to express phases of public opinion that have been important though unsuccessful in the elections. Doubtless Mr. Newberry himself will readily agree to appearing before the committee as soon as he sees that there is a real demand for clearing up the affair.

Forest Protection in Canada

FOR some time past there has been a steady awakening amongst the Canadian authorities, both federal and provincial, to the great importance of an adequate system of forest protection throughout the Dominion. In her forest lands Canada has a tremendous natural asset, and one which, in spite of the depredations of past years, is still, to all intents and purposes, unimpaired. Nevertheless, the demands which are being made upon the forests are steadily increasing, and authorities everywhere are coming to see that if Canada is to avoid the wasteful process of living on her capital, where her forests are concerned, some carefully-thought-out system of forest exploitation must be devised and adhered to. "A forest," declared a well-known authority on forestry, some time ago, "can be likened to a bond, and the amount of wood which the trees lay on each year to the interest coupons. If we take from the forest more wood than grows in one year, we are spending our capital, and not living on our income."

In Quebec, during the past year, particularly energetic measures have been taken. Skilled experts, under government auspices, are engaged in regulating the cutting of the forests so as best to facilitate the maintenance of a constant supply, whilst the leading companies operating in the woods are cooperating in every way possible. One of the most important works in connection with forest conservation is the work of surveying. In order to estimate the rate at which depletion can be permitted, if it is not to be in excess of renewal, it is necessary to know the extent of the property, and, until recently, a forest survey was a slow and expensive process. The coming of the aeroplane has, however, completely revolutionized this branch of forestry, and it is now possible, with the aid of a single aeroplane and camera, to survey from 1000 to 1500 square miles of forest lands in a single summer.

No government work, however, would be enough to afford the forests adequate protection if the great mass of the people remained ignorant as to the importance of the question, or failed to see the advisability of seconding the government efforts in every way. It is just here that the Canadian Forestry Association has done, and is doing such useful work. The latest enterprise of the association is the fitting out of a "tree-planting car," designed to travel on the railways all over the country, stopping at various points, previously advertised, and giving free information on all questions relating to the care of trees. The interior of this traveling school is equipped with all manner of useful exhibits. There are models of pulp mills, pulp towns, and waterfalls. In electrically lighted cases, are shown samples of the many products of Canadian wood, such as artificial silk, grain sacks, and organ pipes, whilst model forests illustrate the correct and incorrect methods of managing timber lands. In the evening, wherever the car stops, lectures are given, illustrated by motion pictures.

Lord Haldane on Education

LORD HALDANE speaking on education has certainly a right to be heard. Few men have worked harder or more consistently to awaken public opinion, not only in Great Britain but throughout the world, to the supreme importance of the subject, both from a national and an international point of view. As far as Great Britain is concerned, Lord Haldane's position is that, just as the State, in 1870, took upon itself the duty of seeing that the children of the country were educated, so, today, some fifty years later, "it should assume the duty of seeing that adequate facilities are provided for bringing up the education of the university type within reach of the people of every district where they could take advantage of it."

With this as his text, Lord Haldane has been engaged, for the last year or so, in traveling through the country addressing meetings in support of adult education, and emphasizing the importance of a much wider concept of education than at present obtains. For Lord Haldane is very far from believing in "the three R's" as ever a desirable limit. "Useful and valuable as these are," he declared at the Cooperative Congress in Bristol, just a year ago, alluding to the practical subjects contained in the cooperative educational syllabus, "they do not reach the level of which I am speaking to you. The workman can be made no less capable than others of being filled with the spirit of Shakespeare and Milton; with the lessons of ancient history as well as modern; with the realization of the relativity of knowledge, as Plato and Spinoza and the great English teachers of modern times have exhibited it."

Indeed, Lord Haldane goes much further than this,

and emphatically maintains that the one great hope of national and international peace, industrial and otherwise, lies in doing away with all barriers to education, and so recasting the educational systems of the nations that what is now very largely the privilege of the few shall become the right of all. He is strongly of opinion that the chief cause of the so-called "separation of the classes" lies, not so much in differences of work and wages, or even social surroundings, as in differences in education, or, rather, differences in the opportunities for obtaining education. If the workingmen, declared Lord Haldane to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London some time ago, had the same facilities for education that the wealthy man has, they would "feel a sense of contentment with life and of equality with their employers which would take away much of the present suspicion and distrust which produce unrest."

The universities, Lord Haldane maintains, in effect, should embark on a widespread system of extramural training for adult education. They should boldly view the whole matter from a new standpoint, and recognize that, amidst the tremendous changes of the present time, it is impossible for the system of education to remain stereotyped. The universities themselves should be in a position to send out "a stream of tutors, inferior in no respect to those engaged within their walls to perform the new extramural functions under conditions which would be provided for by the local authorities and by the public concerned."

First and last, of course, it is a question of expense, but, just here, there is need for insisting that the question of expense, where education is concerned, is the last question and not the first that should be considered. Due economy is always requisite, but a failure to secure the best and most progressive system of education for a country is not economy, in any sense of the word, but a peculiarly reprehensible form of extravagance.

Editorial Notes

ONE of the most powerful influences in furthering the cause of prohibition throughout the world today is the example of the United States. The most cursory study of the movement makes this abundantly clear, for not only has it obviously strengthened the cause of temperance in every country, but it has disposed the temperance worker to take his courage in his hands and, instead of working for "reforms," to work boldly for the only real solution of the liquor question, namely, complete prohibition. The latest news of an effort encouraged "by the example of America" comes from the Orange Free State, where the Dutch Reformed Church held a conference recently "to consider the question of temperance." The conference, in the end, pledged itself to work for "the total prohibition of the manufacture, sale, and import of strong drink."

THEATER managers in the United States are beginning to feel that there are almost too many theaters, rather than not enough. New theaters now under construction will, naturally, be completed; yet contracts for still others are not likely to be let so freely as were contracts for this sort of work drawn a year or more ago. The theater rush is over, apparently. At any rate, there will be a few bare spots in almost every audience, where there used to be "standing room only" at all the more popular playhouses. All of which lends point to the question as to how many people are in the theaters of a large city on an ordinary evening. The theaters of New York are said to have a seating capacity of about 100,000 persons a night. That is equivalent to about 800,000 a week, counting matinees. For these seats there is supposed to be a theater-going population, so the New York Evening Post believes, of about 1,000,000 persons. Even with 200,000 transients in town, all fairly eager to go to the theater, the 1,000,000 would need to be pretty thoroughly absorbed in theatrical interest to keep those 800,000 seats filled, week after week!

THOUGH there are parents everywhere who intend to see to it that their children shall have educational advantages far transcending their own, there are still remaining those who loudly proclaim that what was good enough for them will have to do for their sons and daughters. And these are they who can scarcely await the day when their children will bring them their wages, who place immediate economic gain ahead of educational progress, or who have failed to gain a broad civic vision. They still like to preach the "self-made man," and to cite examples. A professor in Pennsylvania has pertinently made answer thus: "There are antiques of which one may be proud, but schools are not among them. There should be no sentiment connected with the little red schoolhouse. You may say that the little red schoolhouse produced a Lincoln, but I say that Lincoln was produced in spite of the little red schoolhouse."

SPEAKING of "vicious circles," what is to be said in the case of a certain standard opera which was recently presented in a large American city? According to one who reviewed the production, the attendance at the "revival" was consistently large, because the piece has been produced so infrequently that people appear to be glad to enjoy it whenever opportunity offers. Moreover, the reviewer goes on to say that this opera has not been popular among theatrical producers, owing to their expressed belief that it does not "take" well with the public. Quite incidentally, but significantly, it is mentioned that subtlety of characterization is required in this work to a greater degree than in most of its kind.

IF, as one of the poets says, "The proper study of mankind is man," then one must acknowledge the necessity of looking for something deeper than surface indications for clear light on the subject. The same statement, from a somewhat different point of view, might be applied to many of the interviews and arguments put out in favor of one or another form of improved taxation in the United States. It is certainly possible to study some of them a long time without getting any nearer to a solution.